The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

August 27, 1938

Sokolsky Deflated!

AN EDITORIAL

★

Farewell To Isolation?

★

Is Japan's Sun Setting?

BY C. Y. HSIEH

★

Prosperous Hongkong

BY WALTER BOSSHARD

★

Hitler Straddles the Orient

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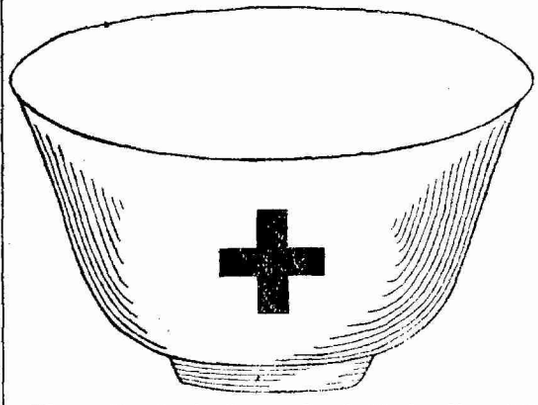

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In the United States Court for China

In the matter of the change of name of: REGINA BRIDGET KOWALSKI	Cause No. 4350 Special Proceeding No. 2229 NOTICE Filed at Shanghai, China this 18 day of August, 1938. WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Regina Bridget Kowalski, an American citizen residing in China, has filed her petition in this Court praying for authority to change her name to Regina Bridget Kowles.

Any person interested may, on or before September 4, 1938 offer and show to said Court why the said petition should not be granted.

WILLIAM T. COLLINS, Clerk
United States Court for China

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN AREAS OF MILITARY ACTIVITY

Hundreds of subscribers, who were forced to leave their homes because of the war situation, have been unable to return and in many instances, have been compelled to establish temporary or permanent residences elsewhere.

As a result they have been unable to receive copies of **The Review** mailed to their normal addresses.

In all cases these back copies have been retained in the office pending receipt of instructions as to new addresses.

Subscribers would thus confer a favor if they would notify this office of their present addresses, with instructions as to methods of routing the paper so as to assure delivery, particularly in Central, West and Northwest China. Mail deliveries between Shanghai and such points as Hankow now require a minimum of 8 to 10 days.

"JAPAN'S WAR ON FOREIGN BUSINESS IN CHINA"

This is the title of a new 74-page booklet which gives facts and figures on the losses suffered by Americans and Europeans as a direct result of Japan's military aggression in China. The amount of money involved has been estimated as high as U. S. $800,000,000.

Hundreds of copies have been mailed abroad

In May and June *The Review* published a series of editorial articles dealing with the losses suffered by Americans and Europeans as a result of Japan's War in China. The articles represented a detailed study of the methods used by the Japanese fighting services to root foreign interests out of China. Most of the data presented in the articles was obtained from Japanese sources which have had no reason to conceal their hopes, plans and aspirations. Other facts came from non-Chinese sources, having no axes to grind but deeply interested in the preservation of foreign cultural interests and legitimate commercial rights in this country.

The publication of these articles, the first compilation of facts and figures on the results of Japanese aggression created a sensation not only in foreign business circles, but also in foreign governmental offices all over the world. As a result of the demand for copies of the articles it was decided to reprint them in pamphlet form, convenient for mailing.

Best possible information to send to your home-state senators and representatives, also to your friends and business connections. The cost of the booklets is 50-cents each, including postage. If you do not have facilities for mailing, send us the addresses, with check attached and we will attend to the mailing—through Hongkong or directly aboard steamers.

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What People Are Saying

Comments from Readers on Current Topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Weekly Review*.

Isolationists Disappearing

The Editor, *China Weekly Review*.

It will no doubt be of interest to Americans living in China to know that America is swinging rapidly away from the isolationist viewpoint which was so prevalent up until the early part of this year. Isolationists are being rapidly disseminated and discredited and there is now, I believe, a substantial majority in favor of a strong policy for peace in the Far East —not the former type of "head-in-the-sand-ostrich-ism."

The most important move that is being made now is the formation of an American Committee for Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression, designed chiefly to halt the flow of credits and war materials to Japan. This can be done either by congressional legislation, executive action or unofficial people's embargo.

Senator Key Pittman told your correspondent recently that he was certain the next Congress would pass a bill prohibiting the export of munitions and war materials to any country which has violated a treaty of peace with the United States. Although this does not name Japan directly, Japan is the only country which has violated a peace treaty with this country—the Nine-Power Treaty.

Longshoremen and seamen are hot under the collar about the whole Far Eastern situation, and think that this autumn we will begin to see action on the waterfronts, where they will refuse to load or sail on ships carrying materials of war to Japan.

The Japanese continue to believe that America is so involved in her own affairs, so isolationist and so selfish that she will continue to supply them with the sinews of war regardless of what happens. The embargo campaign has not yet frightened them but they are certainly worried over the boycott. Japanese propagandists are spending millions in America fighting the boycott. Included among the propagandists are such people as Henry Kinney, who is now opening offices in New York City.

In closing, I want to mention that I have heard so many people say that the *China Weekly Review* is the most important magazine that they are getting concerning events in China. When it arrives at my house, I make a grab for it and go off into a corner until I have finished reading it from cover to cover.

New York, July 21. E. H. L.

Excitement in Tsinan

The Editor *China Weekly Review*:

We here in Tsinan have been receiving your publication regularly of late—thanks to the courtesy of the authorities. And we are, indeed, thankful for that.

By the way of information, we had considerable excitement here today just outside our residences.

Tsinan, Shantung, August 12. B.S.J.

***

B.S.J.'s reference to "considerable excitement" undoubtedly refers to intensive guerilla activity in the vicinity of Tsinan in the last fortnight, and lends weight to Chinese reports of the city's recapture on August 17.

We're Sorry, Too

The Editor, *China Weekly Review*:

I am happy to inform you that the *China Weekly Review* is in great demand here in this interior city of Kian, and each week's issue quickly vanishes from the shelves of news dealers.

At present it requires more than 20 days for the *Review* to reach here, while it took only seven to eight days some two months ago. That is the saddest part of it—the length of time *Review* fans must wait for their copies.

Kian, Kiangsi, August 12. L.M.P.

He Likes Our Cover

The Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:

As a regular reader of The Review, I want to congratulate you for the excellent new cover design which you used for the latest issue of your magazine.

Personally, I also think your new idea of turning over the few pages of your magazine into a department called "What People Say" will be welcomed by your readers.

I hope, probably like many of your other consistent readers that you will continue these two new features—the "jazzed-up" cover and the letters column.

Yours truly,
W.K.

Disagrees With Broadcast

The Commentator, *China Weekly Review*:

You spoilt your broadcast and my customary Friday-evening pleasure yesterday with your reference to the "Lone Battalion"

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

incident during the August 13th anniversary. As a listener I felt my intelligence, if not actually insulted, at least rated very low by yourself and, naturally, I am more than a bit peeved.

I am, of course, referring to your effort to attach political significance to the action of the Russian "Volunteers" in entering the camp occupied by the above-named battalion and to your wild, if not almost hysterical effort to link up their action-under-Municipal-orders with some pro-Japanese movement on the part of their one-time leader Ataman Semenov. Further, the manner in which you almost spat into my radio the suggestive phrase "Russian Cossacks" on several occasions was, to my way of thinking at any rate, one "below the belt."

Having read the press accounts of that disturbance —all of which agreed on the main points in the argument—it struck me as deliberate distortion on your part to hear you giving out the impression that these "Russian Cossacks" entered the camp bent upon chastising the inmates and taking the initiative thereby with rifle-butts etc, when you know darn well that they went in under orders—not on their own initiative as part of any Ataman Semenov plot as your broadcast suggested—to remove the flag which had been hoisted against orders.

And further, you also know darn well that as soon as they entered the camp they ran into a fusillade of bottles, stones and what-have-you and not, as your broadcast suggested, that the "poor members of the 'Lone Battalion' were attacked by these armed Russian (spit) Cossacks and were forced to *defend* themselves with bottles, sticks and whatever else they could lay their hands on." It seems to be all a question of what kind of spectacles one wears. Your field-glasses were in reverse for this.

As to the legal, moral or any other right of the "Lone Battalion" to fly their national flag on August 13th or the S.M.C.'s legal, moral of any other right to stop them, a comparison with the thousands of outside flags flown by patriotic Chinese should not be made. The S.M.C. had every right to take every step to prevent outbreaks of disorder and though I hold the same opinion of the Japs and you do, I think the latter would have had a right to protest to the S.M.C. against such a flag over the camp of the "Lone Battalion." Conciesly, it would have been a source of friction and friction being what the S.M.C. was out to avoid, I say the S.M.C. had every legal, moral and any other right to order the flag hauled down.

But to put out the idea, as you did last night in your Friday-evening commentary, that the Russian Cossack (another spit) battalion were being directed by their erstwhile leader Ataman Semenov, White Russian commander now on the side of the Japs against Red Russia, and that these same Russian (S.M.C.) "Volunteers" utilised the flag incident to work off some grude on behalf of the said Semenov, is, as I said before, as ludicrous as it is insulting to ordinary intelligence and I was very surprised to hear such a theory advanced by yourself.

Even while you were making this ridiculous suggestion over the ether you were having it shoved back down your throat—although you probably didn't know it at the time—over in Frenchtown where another "Lone Battalion" was billeted on Route Tenant de la Tour. No flag was involved though the riot was probably one of sympathy for that staged in the Settlement. But it clearly revealed the mood of the man in both camps and certainly does not bear out your contention that the Kiaochow Road fracas was the outcome of deliberate Russian Cossack (final spit) plotting under the direction of that back-number Semenov. Certainly the interned Chinese soldiers have a right to feel patriotic. I'm not disputing that. I wasted time on this letter merely to pinprick your "Cossack Theory," which first gave me a big belly-laugh and then, later, a feeling that as one of your audience, I was being taken for a fool. Hence these lines.

But these same Chinese soldiers should have their position explained quite clearly to them before any more riots break out. If the hospitality of the Settlement had not been thrown open to them on the night they made their mad dash across Yu Yah Ching Road Bridge, you and I both know that the "Lone Battalion" would have already been as fresh in memory as those other corpses picked up and burned during the clean-up of Chapei. They are alive today because the S.M.C. provided sanctuary. We taxpayers of the Settlement are forced to feed and look after them and in addition, in a time when every man is needed, to utilise a large force of very useful Russian "Volunteers" keeping them in order.

That is one of our many misfortunes. The least we can expect from them in return is orderly behaviour. My suggestion is that they should put be to work of some kind—a labour camp under guard—doing something in return for the food and protection which they receive. Why should your and my amusement-tax be used on such as these. Make them work, I say, if only to take their minds off plotting further outbreaks for I'll wager you my skunk furskin against your shrunken panama-hat that before Christmas we'll have another and another riot in the same places.

Yours for straight facts,
"Fairplay."

Shanghai, August 20.

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In the United States Court for China

IN RE ESTATE OF	Cause No. 4344
	Special Proceedings No. 2223
ELEANOR MEADE GIBSON,	NOTICE
	Filed at Shanghai, China, August, 1, 1938.
Deceased.	William T. Collins, Clerk.
.....	By E. J. Collins, Dep. Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of Eleanor Meade Gibson, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before 7th day of February, 1939, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

George Frederick Shecklen,
Administrator of the Estate of Eleanor Meade Gibson, deceased.

c/o R.C.A. Communications,
Room No. 202, Sassoon House,
Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Shanghai, China.

密勒氏評論報

The China Weekly

REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

申華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

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IS AMERICAN SWINGING AWAY FROM ISOLATION?

THE Far East this week sought the answer to one all-important question: • Is America swinging away from its past policy of isolationism, and preparing to take an active part in shaping the future destiny of the Orient?

What raised the question in the minds of Japanese, Chinese, British, Americans and other foreign nationals residing in the Far East, and what provoked a flood of comment from every world capital were the speeches by President Franklin D. Roosevelt at Kingston, Ontario, August 18; Secretary of State Cordell Hull, at Washington, August 15.

President Roosevelt said: "The United States will aid Canada if Canada is attacked."

Cordell Hull said: "The overwhelming majority of mankind is determined to live in a world in which lawlessness will not be tolerated, in which order under law will prevail, and in which peaceful economic and cultural relations will be inviolate."

None could doubt but that Japan was the butt of both these statements. For purposes of diplomacy, reference was made to lawlessness existing in Europe. But European strife does not constitute an imminent and potential menace to peace and security on the North American continent, and never had, including the past world war in which America now realizes she so foolishly participated.

Despite observations that the remarks of Roosevelt and Hull were new enunciations of a "policy of peace," they can not be so construed in minute analysis.

When governments talk peace, there must be war in the offing. In times of peace, none talk of peace. In other words, peace-like talks must be war-like talks. In this world today, peace must be threatened in terms of physical force. Peace becomes a question of "peace—or else!" posed by the nation that packs the "biggest stick." A Theodore Rooseveltian policy.

Such were the statements of Roosevelt and Hull.

When Roosevelt said that the United States would not stay indifferent if Canadian soil was menaced by some other "empire," all commentators agreed that "empire" definitely referred to Japan. Present facts do not admit that Canada would or could be menaced from the east or the Atlantic. In other words, Japan is the object of threat, being the only empire which could possibly threaten Canada's western borders.

Offhand, such a statement may be labeled a "policy of defense." However, the difference between preparations for defense, and preparations for offense is only a hair-line. Overnight, one may be switched to the other.

America, admittedly, is preparing a mighty program for defense. Last spring, Congress approved a U.S. $1,250,000,000 naval building bill, designed to make the U.S. Navy second to none—a fleet powerful enough to defend the entire Western Hemisphere. In January, Roosevelt is expected to ask Congress for funds to start construction of a series of the most deadly battleships ever launched. At the present time, the government is rushing construction of a U.S. $1,500,000 air base at Fairbanks, Alaska, while in the Pacific west of Hawaii, strong naval bases are being developed.

To the question of peace in the Pacific, there can be no more effective answer.

The reaction of political observers and the press in democratic nations to the declarations of the two American statesmen adhered closely to one viewpoint—that they were courageous, and indicated that American may be abandoning its isolationist policy.

In Washington, state department officials interpreted Roosevelt's address as an extension of the Monroe Doctrine to Canada. The President's statement, in which he included Canada in the "Fellowship of the Americas' revived speculation in the American capital on the possibility of Canada one day joining the Pan-American Union. Canada, however, has never been officially considered as a possible beneficiary of the Doctrine, and consequently was not included in any aid should she be attacked.

The Monroe Doctrine, famous for the past century, was first propounded on December 2, 1823. Though then announced that it would be applied both in North and South American, the Doctrine stated specifically, "We have not intervened and will not intervene in any affairs concerning the colonies of dependencies of a European Power."

Washington saw in Roosevelt's words at Kingston, however, indications of eventual intervention by the United States should Canada's interests be endangered by aggression. Other observers saw in his words an attempt by the American government to rally public opinion to a program of peace and the defense of the democracies.

The *New York Times* said that the speeches of both Hull and Roosevelt are a contribution by the United States to the settlement of the European crisis which is reaching its peak.

"It must appear clear to all democracies," the *Times* commented, "that the United States is emerging from the isolation in which they have placed faith for so many years, that the United States has just recognized the immense interests they have in an organized world, and that the United States is groping for the road leading to the responsibilities incumbent upon all great nations."

The British press was cheered like it never has been in many a month.

The *Daily Telegraph-Morning Post* hailed it as "one of those utterances that change the face of things. It is a statement of a personal belief that in matters of peace and war there can be no separation between the two democracies. It is a contribution to stability at a moment when a plain, unambiguous speech may be all for the good.

The *Daily Herald* stressed that this is a time when the hands of democratic peoples should be firmly grasped together. "This is the time," the *Herald* said, "for the deepening of Anglo-American friendship."

London diplomatic circles described the speeches as courageous, for they were delivered, they said, in the face of hostility on the part of American opinion which is against any declaration not conforming with the principles of total isolation. "President Roosevelt," they claimed, "went as far as was possible on the way to collaboration."

In the Fascist states, as was to be expected, the Roosevelt Hull declarations were received cooly. The Italian press showed itself to be irritated by the more or less ironical headlines which topped all the reports. The *Resto del Carlino* attacked Roosevelt for his reference to the "brutality of the methods utilized by totalitarian governments.

"To speak of brutality in the country of gangsters," the paper said, "is like talking of rope in the house of a hanged man. If there are countries which must never pronounce the word 'civilization,' the United States is one."

Berlin's press was equally bitter. The *Hamburger Premdenblatt* said in a headline, "The End of the American Neutrality Policy." The *Deutsche Allgemeine* wrote, "The address marks the end of the isolationist policy."

German government quarters refused comment. Tokyo diplomats did likewise. Unofficially, Admiral Kiyoshi Nada, director of the Bureau of Information of the Navy Ministry, said that "Japan will appreciate American efforts to establish world peace. He said he believed there would be various difficulties and obstacles ahead but hoped that America would overcome them.

Shanghai's Chinese language daily newspaper, *Hwa Mei Chen Pao*, said that Hull's speech would receive world-wide sympathetic support.

"Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, the United States Government has repeatedly clarified its neutral stand, but the American people have been showing sympathy and support toward China's cause," the paper said. "Hull has made a forecast of future international developments."

LINDBERGH'S MOSCOW TRIP STARTS RUMORS OF POLAR ROUTE

CHARLES Lindbergh, famous American aviator, who has been residing in England for sometime, flew to Moscow—by way of Warsaw, Poland—on Aug. 17. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lindbergh. The Soviet *Tass* news agency cabled just two lines about Lindberg's arrival in Moscow, but *United Press*, *Havas* and *Transocean* aroused widespread curiosity by alleging that the Soviet authorities had forbidden newspapermen, foreign or Russian, to interview him while in Moscow.

According to *Transocean* the object of Lindbergh's trip was to discuss with the Soviet aviation authorities the possibility of establishing a "polar" air route between Russia and the United States. The German news agency said the route, "regarded as highly significant, would pass over Bering Strait." The American *United Press*, in a report from Warsaw, said that the Soviet air officials were asking Lindberg's advice about a proposed airline from New York to Moscow, via Siberia and Alaska. It was stated that the Soviet authorities had invited the American aviator to visit Soviet airfields and aeronautical factories.

On August 18 Lindbergh was guest at an elaborate Soviet air-show where he observed 100 men "bale out" at the same time and land near the airfield. Mr. and Mrs. Lindbergh while observing the show, "were surrounded by Josef Stalen, Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, Commissar for Defense; Vyacheslaw Mikhailovich, Chairman of the People's Commissars and other high officials."

On the evening of August 20, Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh were entertained by Col. Philip R. Faymonville, U. S. Military Attache, the guests including the Soviet Ambassador to Washington, Mr. Troyanovsky; the Marshal of the Soviet Union, Budenny; Chief of Military Aviation and Army Commander Second Rank, Loktionov; Hero of the Soviet Union, Academician Schmidt, and others, including the U. S, Charge d'Affaires.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindbergh spent considerable time in China in the fall and winter of 1931 when they inspected the flood situation. They flew to China by the Alaskan route and northern Japan, Some months later a high Japanese naval officer charged the Lindberghs with "spying activities."

The Deflation of George Ephriam Sokolsky—Author, Lecturer and Propagandist

OF the trio of outstanding propagandists concerned with Sino-Japanese politics—George Bronson Rea of the Far Eastern Review, Henry W. Kinney of the South Manchuria Railway and George E. Sokolsky—the last named became the best known in the United States.

There was some significance in the routes followed by the three in coming to China: Rea, the Irish-American was a sugar engineer in Cuba at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War and since he knew Spanish, he soon became full-fledged correspondent for the New York *Herald*. After the war Rea drifted to the Philippines and then to China, where he first became an adviser to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Later, at the Versailles Conference, he became dissatisfied with the Chinese and switched his allegience to the Japanese—"following a conference with the manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank"—according to his own statement. Kinney, who was born in Hawaii and educated in Copenhagen (later University of California) first taught school in Japan, then came to China where he worked on various English-language papers and then became No. 1 propagandist for the Japanese, attached to the head office of the South Manchuria Railway at Dairen. Rea died two years ago. Kinney is now in the United States assisting the Japanese in a campaign to obtain large loans to enable the Japanese to consolidate their conquests on the Asiatic Continent.

Sokolsky, native of Utica, N. Y., came to China by way of the Russian (Kerensky) revolution. As a student at Columbia University School of Journalism 1913-1917, he became leader of campus radicals and headed the welcoming committee for Leon Trotsky when that Russian radical leader was in the American

metropolis. But Sokolsky, or "Sok" as he was generally known, was kicked out of Columbia, not because of radicalism, but because of an *affaire de coeur*. He then went straight to Russia, birthplace of his parents, arriving there in time to participate in the stirring revolutionary developments concerned with the downfall of the moderate and ineffective Kerensky and the rise of the potent Leon Trotsky.

But while Sok had been close to Trotsky, he failed to connect with the Red Revolution because he had been playing both ends of the game, meaning that while he was working with Trotsky, he was at the same time editing the *Russia Daily News*, supposedly financed by the British Embassy. When the Kerensky bubble burst, Sok, then 24 years old, went out with it, but his acquaintance with Trotsky paid one good dividend: he persuaded the radical Soviet leader to provide a train for the evacuation of the American population, including the Ambassador, David R. Francis of St. Louis, and the Embassy staff. The train managed to steam out of the railway yards at St. Petersberg just ahead of the eruption of the red volcano and managed to keep ahead of the red flood all the way across the country to the Manchurian border.

Sok was a passenger on that train and the first we heard of him in China was in the form of an article, written at Harbin, exposing the Japanese practice of shipping women's wearing apparal, including corsets, lingerie, silk stockings, nightgowns and such materials in packing-cases which were labeled on the outside as "military supplies." The Inter-Allied Railway Mission, then in control of the Russian-owned Chinese Eastern Railway during the Allied intervention in Siberia, had forbidden the shipment of ordinary merchandise over the railway due to the shortage of freight cars which were needed by the allied commands to transport food and supplies for the troops. But the Japanese couldn't resist the urge to make a little money on the side by supplying goods to the merchants in Harbin. Sok exposed it in an article which he sent to *The China Weekly Review*, his first journalistic production in this part of the world.

Sok soon afterward turned up in Tientsin where he got a job as assistant editor of the *North China Star*, then being started by Dr. Charles James Fox. But Dr. Fox soon fired Sok, not because of his writings, but because Sok monopolized all the time and spack in the office in conferences on the Russian Revolution which he held with scores of Chinese students and politicians. Dr. Fox said he either had to move his own desk out into the street or fire Sok. He did the latter. Sok then became an adviser to Tsao Jui, notoriously corrupt brother of President Tsao Kun of the Chinese Government at Peking. While in this position Sok staged a mass-meeting and renamed the main street in the Concession, which the Chinese had taken away from the Germans, in honor of Woodrow Wilson. The street previously had been "Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse." The name "Woodrow Wilson Street" still sticks, probably the only street anywhere which bears the name of America's wartime Chief Executive.

Sok then drifted down the coast to Shanghai, landing here almost simultaneously with the student blow-up which developed during the World War and was a direct outcome of Japanese activities in Shantung, which the Nipponese had taken from the Germans at the outbreak of war in 1914. Not content with possession of the city of Tsingtao and the former German leased area about Kiaochow Bay, the Japanese had expanded all over the province, taking the railway, mines and other interests and engaging in the narcotic trade everywhere. Sok joined the *Shanghai Gazette*, Kuomintang organ published by Eugene Chen and Lee Choy, but his chief interest was centered in the rising student movement in which he took a prominent part. His position on the Kuomintang paper gave him standing with the students so it was not long before he was appointed an adviser to the Shanghai Student Union and was in active direction of its activities. That was in 1919, the year of the Versailles Peace Conference, when patriotic Chinese students finally blew the lid off and staged a nation-wide revolutionary movement which began with a drive against their own corrupt government in Peking and ended up with a general boycott of Japanese merchandise. As a direct result of student pressure, China's delegation refused to sign the Versailles Treaty and the so-called Shantung Question became a world issue, resulting ultimately in the rejection of the Peace Treaty by the American Senate.

Sokolsky took an active part in this agitation, giving the students the benefit of his student experiences at Columbia and his association with Trotsky in Russia.

But it was about this time that Sok came in contact with a Cantonese adventurer named Fred C. Tong (湯節之) and together they organized a propaganda office which they called the "Bureau of Public Information." Tong had also ridden into prominence on the wave of the political agitation against the corrupt Peking Government and the Japanese. He became a director of the Canton Guild, also an adviser to the students and later he and Sokolsky started a Chinese paper called the *Journal of Commerce*, which had an office in the International Settlement.

Tong turned out to be a first-rank racketeer as well as political agitator and proceeded to promote a number of stock-exchanges, using the *Journal of Commerce* as medium for pushing sales of stock. Young students, particularly daughters of wealthy families, who wanted to help in the patriotic movement were set to work addressing envelopes and typeing manuscripts in the Tong-Sokolsky "Bureau of Public Information," which supposedly was being used for the dissemination of patriotic propaganda. Later it developed, however, that lists of Chinese residing in the Straits Settlements and elsewhere overseas, who were being solicited for funds for financing patriotic propaganda, were also being solicited to purchase stock in Tong's "exchanges."

The thing finally ended up in a tragedy and scandal. One morning when the staff came to the office they were horrified to find the body of a Chinese young woman swinging in an open window from an electric light cord with which she had committed suicide sometime during the night. Her name was Miss Sheh Shan Tsang (席上珍) an employe of the office. At the inquest it developed that Miss Sheh had induced her mother, a widow, to invest all of her money in Tong's promotion scheme. Tong was arrested, held in jail for 18 months but his case never came to trial. He was released, surreptitiously, during one of the civil wars in the Shanghai district. Although sufficient influence had been brought to bear in the old corrupt Shanghai Mixed Court to prevent Tong's prosecution, it could not restore him to public favor. He soon passed out of the picture, but Sokolsky shortly afterward turned up as adviser to the No. 1 Chinese militarist in the Yangtsze Valley, Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan, who ruled at Nanking and is now connected with the Japanese puppet government in Peiping.

Sokolsky also became political correspondent for the *North-China Daily News*, leading British paper in China and popularly known as the "official organ" of British interests in the Far East. Later he became editor of the *Far Eastern Review*, leading Japanese propagnada organ in the Far East, which, incidentally was printed in the plant of the *North-China Daily News*. At various times Sok also served as correspondent for the *Japan Advertiser*, American paper in Tokyo and the Philadelphia

Public Ledger, the Far Eastern service of which, was handled through the office of the *Advertiser* in Tokyo. The old Peking Government once awarded Sokolsky a decoration, the "Chao Ho," Fourth Class.

From 1920, through the period of the Conference on Arms Limitation and Far Eastern Questions at Washington, up to the beginning of the Nationalist movement at Canton, Sokolsky became the "curley-haired-boy" of the Shanghai "imperialists," acquiring practice in oratory which later brought him in good money in the United States. Capitalizing on his previous close connection with the Chinese student movement and the equally potent Chinese labor movement, he became an expert on labor problems for the foreign industrialists at Shanghai, particularly the Japanese Cotton Mill Owners' Association, the director of which, T. Funatsu, became one of Mr. Sokolsky' closest friends and confidants. Sok's confidential reports on conditions in Chinese labor circles must have been quite valuable to the Japanese cotton mills, largest employers of labor on the China coast.

It was inevitable that Sokolsky should take an active part in the Chinese Nationalist Movement which started at Canton in 1925-1926 and in 1927-1928 swept over the country despite a split in its ranks which resulted in the ousting of the radical faction in the Kuomintang which had been in close alliance with the Trotskyist faction of the Russian Communist Party. But Sok was not on the side of student-labor-Kuomintang radicalism this time. As political correspondent for the reactionary *North-China Daily News*, and adviser to the Japanese Cotton Mill Owners Association, he "exposed" the alleged communist background of the Chinese nationalist revolution and probably contributed considerably toward the split in the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, which led to a decade of internal strife between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the more conservative group in the Kuomintang and the radical or Communist faction. Had the split not occurred and the revolution gone over as planned, China would have progressed so rapidly that Japan never would have dared embark on her present adventure.

But the Nationalist Revolution swept the country despite internal dissention and the wild outcry of reactionary Shanghai. The *North-China Daily News*, which had departed from its usual dignity to conduct a cheap, sensational campaign against the Nationalists, had to terminate the services of its conservative editor, O. M. Green, and employ a man of liberal views, Edwin Haward, in order to restore itself to Chinese favor. It also terminated the services of Sokolsky and one or two other members of its editorial staff who had been responsible for the hysterical outbursts against the Nationalists.

As for Sokolsky he began to make preparations for a change of scene, selling the furniture in his luxurious house in the French Concession where he had long been accustomed to entertaining on a lavish scale—he had the highest-paid Chinese cook in town? Sok then moved into the Cathay hotel on the Bund, where he resided until his departure for the United States. It had been rumored for sometime that some Chinese group was "after him," but nothing definite was known about who constituted the group.

On his way to the United States, Sok stopped off in Tokyo for a "conference" with high Japanese officials about conditions in China. Later it was rumored in Shanghai that a group of Chinese financiers had paid Sok a considerable sum to conduct a propaganda paving the way for an American loan, but that Sok had stopped off in Tokyo and the Japanese had "talked him out of it." At any rate Sok's writings soon displayed a distinct bias in favor of Japan. According to a confidential report written by Henry W. Kinney, propagandist for the South Manchuria Railway, dealing with the status of American opinion following Japan's seizure of Manchuria and the bloody Japanese intervention at Shanghai in 1932, Sokolsky was listed as one of Japan's chief supporters among American writers and lecturers. Most of Sok's articles and lectures, following the Manchurian "incident" advised the Chinese to forget about Manchuria and permit the Japanese to rule the territory "for a time." Or, he argued, if Japan had not gone into Manchuria and Monoglia the Soviet Union would have done so and "Japan would have found herself choking in the sinewy arms of the Russian bear." In a recent article in his column in the New York *Herald-Tribune* Sok argued that it was impossible to frighten Japan with an economic boycott. Also he asked, "What has Japan done, that others have not done, and why should the morality of nations change just at the moment when Japan can take advantage of imperialism . . . . So to most Japanese it would appear that international morality was changed for the purpose of depriving Japan of the advantage of enriching herself at China's expense . . . ."

"DEFLATION"

For the past half dozen years, Sokolsky has doveted his chief talents to a solution of the problems of capital and labor. He wrote one book on the subject, "Labor's Fight for Power," which infuriated most of the labor leaders and apparently contributed little toward a solution of the problem. In his lectures and writings he dealt expansively with his experiences in Russia and China and made much of his supposed knowledge of radicalism and revolution "from the inside."

In the course of an article in the *Herald-Tribune* early in the present year, Sok wrote, "After I returned from China to this country it seemed to me that too many people were talking about the revolution around the corner . . . . I knew revolution . . . . I knew what angry people looked like . . . . So I wrote a piece, 'Will Revolution Come?' and *The Atlantic Monthly* printed it, and I found myself in a new career . . . . Then I sensed that the real problem that faced the United States was the handling of labor . . . . So I got Ellery Sedgwick, of *The Atlantic* to let me do labor things for his magazine . . . . and he inspired me and directed me and I did a whole series of articles . . . . Troubled businessmen began to invite me to lunch, and I sent about pontificating almost like a New Deal expert . . . . Apparently the freshness of my view was of some value . . . . well, it was not long before I became a sort of consultant for the National Association of Manufacturers . . . . What they wanted of me was my point of view . . . . Subsequently, I came into the same relationship with the American Iron and Steel Institute and there I found some congenial spirits, but others regarded me as a queer duck . . . . Yet there was tremendous value in this relationship—particularly since I have been writing these pieces . . . . Journalism is supposed to be objective . . . etc., etc."

But Sok apparently received more than spiritual inspiration for the freshness of his view point, because the "congenial spirits" of the iron and steel industry were so appreciative of his point of view that they paid him well for his services.

According to *Editor and Publisher*, (July 23) organ of the newspaper industry, the Civil Liberties Committee of the United States Senate, led by Senator Robert Mario La Follette, investigated Sokolsky's activities and found that he "did well by himself" in the new career he had discovered. According to the disclosures, Sokolsky received, between June, 1936 and January, 1938, the sum of U. S. $28,599 from the Iron and Steel Institute. In 1936 he received a further $6,000 from the National Association of Manufacturers, while the Iron and Steel Institute paid him a further $3,409 for expenses. According to an article dealing with the same subject in *Time* (Aug. 1) Sokolsky received nearly $40,000 in

fees and expenses from the Iron and Steel Institute. The money was not paid to him directly, but through a publicity firm, known as Hill and Knowlton of Cleveland, Ohio.

All this time Sokolsky was writing "pieces" for various magazines dealing with the subject of capital and labor and supposedly writing from an impartial point of view. According to *Time*, "The subtlest performer . . . was George Ephriam Sokolsky, author, lecturer, industrial consultant. Some of Mr. Sokolsky's lecturing was done at 'civic progress meetings' arranged and paid for by local employers but publicly sponsored by 'neutral' groups. Since his return seven years ago from a varied journalistic career in the Far East, able, intelligent Publicist Sokolsky has become a one-man intellectual front for conservative capital. His principal outlets are a weekly syndicated column which appears on the editorial page of the Republican New York *Herald-Tribune* and a weekly radio program sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers . . . Sokolsky's philosophy was, 'I do not like coercion in any form. I prefer spontaneous enthusiasms'."

S. S. S. AND THE PROBLEM OF THE RUSSIAN COSSACKS

The *China Press* published a report on August 24 which we hope attracted the serious attention of the American, British and French authorities who are primarily responsible for maintaining the integrity of the foreign administered areas from the standpoint of aggression, external and internal.

The report referred to a situation in the Hongkew and Wayside districts where White Russian groups, consisting mostly of destitute people, have been organized by the Japanese military into what is known as the "Fascist Anti-Communist Front." They have occupied vacant business property in Japanese-controlled districts and are engaged in illicit activities, particularly the sale of heroin and other narcotics. When the Police attempted to raid the premises Japanese military interfered.

The Special Service Section of the Japanese Army, for some time, has been engaged in organizing these so-called "Fascist" centers among White Russian emigrees, all of which are linked up with the activities of the Ex-Ataman Semenoff, who is a paid emissary of the Japanese Kwantung Army. A branch of this organization in Tsingtao has been engaged in various types of racketeering activities at the expense of other law-abiding members of the Russian community.

As indicated in an editorial reference to the subject of the Russian Cossack Regiment which serves as a paid volunteer unit in the International Settlement, this particular group of White Russians is amenable to Japanese influence, in fact has been amenable to Japanese influence since the time of the Allied Intervention in Siberia in the latter days of the World War. Anyone who questions this may obtain enlightenment by referring to the testimony of Major-General William S. Graves, who commanded the American forces in Siberia. Gen. Graves, in his book, "America's Siberian Adventure," (Page 32) refers to Semenoff as "the Cossack bandit who claimed to be fighting bolshevism."

The great majority of the Russians residing in Shanghai are law abiding citizens who have established a place for themselves and have aroused the admiration of the foreign and Chinese communities for their ability to rehabilitate themselves amidst difficult surroundings. These people have taken care not to become involved in the intrigue of the Special Service Section of the Japanese Army which has directed its attention primarily at the Cossack groups and their affiliates. Another group which has been amenable to Japanese influence embraces a considerable portion of the White Russian press.

"Japan's War on Communism Is Only a Pretext for the Invasion of China"

JAPAN'S widely-advertised "war on communism" is merely a pretext for aggression in China, declared Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the course of an interview with the correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph*, who was in Hankow recently.

Referring to the recent clash between the forces of the Soviet Union and Japan's troops in Manchukuo and Korea, Gen. Chiang declared that despite Japan's propaganda about her holy mission to eliminate communism from Asia, the Nipponese generals "quickly and abjectly" agreed to withdraw their troops when they were faced with the real power and prowess of the U. S. S. R. "If Japan really is sincere about her desire to suppress communism, why doesn't she go to the source and declare war on the Soviets?"

The fact that the Japanese were so ridiculously anxious to withdraw from Changkufeng constituted proof that Japan is only interested in fighting China, with the definite objective of occupying and seizing Chinese territory—not for her announced purpose of opposing communism!

Referring to the defense of the Wuhan area, Gen. Chiang forecasted that the Japanese might discover it to be another Taierchwang—where Japan suffered such an inglorious defeat last April.

Gen. Chiang said that China welcomes foreign investments and desired foreign financial assistance, but since China is largely agricultural, she will be able to achieve final victory—without foreign loans—although it may require longer for China to achieve her objective.

Eugene Chen, former Foreign Minister, reiterated his contention that Wuhan must be defended at all costs. He said: "It is imperative that Wuhan—where the Chinese nation, eleven years ago, stood at the threshold of a great future—must be defended and held against the enemy. Unlike the fall of Peiping or Tientsin or Shanghai or Hsuchow, the fall of Wuhan will be grave and decisive because Wuhan is objectively the last entrenchment where the fate of the present regime in China will be decided."

In the defense of Wuhan, Mr. Chen declared that it was vital to obtain the assistance of Russia—in aviation—as he stated this was the machine age and therefore a fallacy to think that the enemy would be weakened by drawing him into the interior parts of the country. "Armies are now mechanized and have the eyes and terror-force of the warplane," he declared.

Mr. Chen also urged that the "peace" sector on the Chinese internal front must be liquidated. "Peace talk or thinking peace or wanting peace, which is reality means surrender and capitulation to the enemy whose so-called peace terms include the entry of China into the so-called Anti-Comintern bloc, is a negation of resistance."

Allegations that Italy was secretly attempting to mediate in the Sino-Japanese hostilities and had an understanding with Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council, to negotiate for peace after Japan captures Hankow, were denied by officials circles in Hankow. The report originated in London and was ascribed to a non-British diplomat who alleged that Italian officials in China had obtained Mr. Wang's agreement based on three points:

1. Mr. Wang's willingness to send a representative to Tokyo to discuss peace terms with Prince Konoye, the Japanese Premier.

2. Mr. Wang's efforts to seek leniency from the Japanese for General Chiang, since the Generalissimo's consent would be necessary in order to establish peace and a government under Mr. Wang.

3. Should Mr. Wang come into power, China would join Italy, Japan and Germany in the anti-Comintern Pact.

Lin Po-sheng, member of the Legislative Yuan and close associate of Mr. Wang, said that on repeated occasions, Mr. Wang had warned the nation that to conclude peace with Japan while the campaign of resistance was still in progress would only lead to the extinction of the nation. Japan is merely attempting to throw dust over the eyes of the world in order to cover up her failure in China.

In connection with rumors of Italian mediation, it was significant that Prince Konoye, Japanese Premier, addressed a special message to the Italians which was published in Mussolini's paper, the *Popolo D'Italia*. The message said "The peace of Eastern Asia can only be maintained if the Chiang Kai-shek Government is upset." As rumors of Italian mediation followed publication of this message, it was believed that Japan was responsible for it, her object being to estrange Chinese leaders and the relations of China and Soviet Russia.

"More active support from Russia to China is forthcoming" was the message brought back to China by Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan and son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who arrived at Hongkong last weekend following completion of a special mission to Moscow. Mr. Sun spent more than seven months in Europe, during which he visited Moscow twice and conferred with leaders of the Soviet Government for the purpose of securing more material aid for China. According to Mr. Sun, Russia is daily "getting ready for defence against Japanese aggression." With repeated provocations from Tokyo, he predicted that war between Russia and Japan was inevitable. He emphasized that prompt settlement of the Changkufeng affair "should not affect in any way Moscow's attitude."

Japanese papers alleged that in order to bring about better relations between the Nationalist Government and Moscow, Mr. Sun would be appointed President of the Executive Yuan in succession to Dr. H. H. Kung, who was said to "have lost his popularity" because of the failure of his Anglo-American policies.

The *Miyako*, a Tokyo daily, accused Iván Luganets-Orelsky, the Soviet Ambassador to China, with "intriguing with the Chiang Kai-shek Government, Japan's enemy." An agreement was alleged to have been reached between them regarding the defence of Hankow, whereby they had decided that efforts would be made to make the Japanese forces suffer as much damage as possible.

Chinese authorities greatly deplored the reports that Mexico is exporting large quantities of oil to Japan.

China has filed another appeal against Japanese aggression before the Council of the League of Nations, which is scheduled to meet on September 9.

Anglo-Japanese conversations at Tokyo caused considerable speculation in diplomatic circles. China's anxiety was aroused by a report from Tokyo that Japan was proposing an arrangement with Britain, whereby Japan would agree to leave the Yangtsze Valley clear for British interests on condition that Britain would agreed to give Japan a free hand in North China. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador at London, immediately called at the Foreign Office and pointed out that China could never accept an arrangement of such nature. Mr. Quo was assured by Foreign Office officials that no cause for anxiety existed in connection with the suggestions.

Commenting on the conversations between Gen. K. Ugaki, Japanese Foreign Minister, and Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador at Tokyo, the *Asahi Shimbun* stated that apparently Britain wanted to safeguard her interests in China first, and then to take time to readjust her relations with Japan. The paper charged that the present situation in China is nothing but the result of British support and assistance to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Therefore, it was doubtful whether Japan should respect the interests of third Powers in China and be held responsible for the indemnification of losses suffered by their nationals.

Major T. Takahashi, assistant military attache to the Japanese Embassy at London, was arrested and held by the police (August 15), when he tore up a booklet being distributed by a China Campaign Committee member, Miss Sheridon Jones, and snatched another

THE BEAR AT CHANGKUFENG!

Elderman in the Washington Post

from her hands. Later, the Japanese official was released and expressed regret that he did it "in the heat of the moment."

O. M. Green, former editor of the *North China Daily News*, now correspondent for that paper in London, stated that a distinct tendency has lately appeared among members of Parliament to urge that, if Japan continues to attack British interests as she has been doing, the British Government should give the requisite 12 months' notice for the termination of the Anglo-Japanese Trade Agreement of 1911, which would enable Britain to retaliate on Japanese trade in British colonies.

Efforts of Shigeru Yoshida, Japanese Ambassador to Britain, to obtain credits in London, apparently failed. Sir Lancelot Oliphant, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was reported to have told Mr. Yoshida that Britain was not prepared to discuss the matter of credits until she could be specially assured that foreign rights in China would be respected. He mentioned British greviances as including the seizure of British financed railways, the ban on navigation on the Yangtse River and interference with British shipping in Tsingtao.

In connection with the French occupation of the Paracel Islands, the Japanese Government, according to a report from Paris, has agreed to the French standpoint in the dispute, which will be settled peacefully.

Once again, the Japanese Government announced its determination "to crush the Chiang Kai-shek ad-

ministration." The occasion was the approval by the Cabinet of the so-called fundamental policies on Japan's military campaign in China as formulated by the Five-Ministers' Conference. The Cabinet also decided to place Japan on an emergency footing, both moral and material, and to strengthen all necessary measures for meeting protracted hostilities in China.

Suehiko Shiono, Japanese Minister of Justice, is planning an inspection tour of North and Central China early in September. He will study the political, social and economic aspects of the situation and submit a report to the Government upon his return.

Reorganization of the Nanking "Reformed" Government is again "pending," following arrival at Shanghai of Gen. Doihara, Japan's arch plotter and spy, and Chen Chung-fu, pro-Japanese Chinese politician who once served as secretary to the late Hu Han-min and later as Chairman of the Communications Committee of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council. It was reported that Chen would replace Liang Hung-chih as President of Nanking's Executive Yuan. Meanwhile, there was also a report that Chen would shortly go to Hongkong to enlist the support of the disgruntled Chinese politicians and militarists there with the purpose of setting up a new puppet regime in South China. After the reorganization of the Nanking regime, it was expected that Chen Chun, now Nanking's Minister of the Interior, would be appointed "Mayor" of Shanghai, while the present occupant Soo Hsi-wen would be transferred to Nanking as Education Minister or Minister of Pacification. The purpose was to bring Shanghai under the direct control and supervision of Nanking.

Customs revenue in the Japanese occupied area in China increased to a figure representing 67 per cent of the total collections in July, according to a Tokyo report. Official figures show that the total Customs revenue in July amounted to $21,586.000.

Despite the resort to intimidation and bribery, plans by agents of the Japanese-fostered "Ta Tao Government" of Shanghai and the "Reformed Government" of Nanking for introducing a Japanized education in Chinese Schools in Shanghai have failed to bring about any concrete result. The failure, according to Chinese educators, was chiefly due to the inability of the "Ta Tao" agents to secure men of repute who are at the head of the Chinese schools to carry out the platform they have formulated. Both Shanghai and Nanking regimes started a campaign some months ago to "persuade" Chinese educators here to adopt textbooks and teaching methods that would educate Chinese school children along the line desired by the Japanese.

The *Shanghai Mainichi* reported that Nanking's Education Ministry has completed the revision of textbooks to be used in primary and middle schools in Japanese occupied areas. The new textbooks, which are nothing more than Japanese propaganda sheets, are now being printed and will soon be ready for distribution. After the new books are placed in the schools no other textbooks will be permitted in the classes, Nanking has ordered.

In connection with revision of textbooks in North China, Tokyo has dispatched a special official, Yasuzo Ohoka, of the Japanese Ministry of Education, to Peiping to supervise the work of revision.

Nanking recently set up a Bureau of Publicity, which is planning to publish five newspapers, one in Kiangsu, one in Chekiang, one in Anhwei, one in Shanghai and one in Nanking. The Nanking regime has already published three newspapers, namely, the *Hsin Nanking Pao* (New Nanking Daily), the *Hsin Soochow Pao* (New Soochow Daily) and the *Hsin Che Pao* (New Chekiang Daily).

The Chinese press in Peiping is also being reorganized along Japanese lines. Several Chinese papers, including the *Hua Pei Jih Pao*, the *Chuan Min Pao*, and the *Chin Pao*, have been ordered to be closed down and will be replaced by Japanese organs. The Japanese started a new daily in Hsuchow, called the *Tung-Hai Hsin Pao*.

A report from Chungking stated that the Central Authorities had decided to convene the 5th Plenary Session of the 5th Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in the middle of September.

The second session of the People's Political Council will be convened at Chungking on the National Independence Day (October 10), it was announced by Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Council.

Dr. H. H. Kung, President of the Executive Yuan, in a speech at Chungking, emphasized the importance of economic development of the country in the present campaign of resistance. Modern wars, he said, are not always decided on the battlefield. Economic warfare is even more important, he added. Politically, he said, in order to win the war, corruption of officialdom must be completely and immediately eliminated. Dr. Kung pointed out the importance of organizing and training the masses, so that every citizen may contribute his share to the work of resistance and national reconstruction.

That the National Government is taking stern measures to suppress treachery against the State is indicated in a mandate decreeing death penalty for traitors. According to the regulations governing the punishment of traitors, which were recently promulgated, any person found guilty of any one of the following offenses shall be sentenced to death or life imprisonment:

Revolt against the state.
Disturbance of peace and order.
Unauthorized recruiting of troops or labourers.
Supplying the enemy with war materials or other raw materials.
Supplying the enemy with foodstuffs.
Supply the enemy with money.
Supplying the enemy with vital military, political, or economic information.
Acting as guides for the enemy, or serving in military organs of the enemy.
Obstructing the work of public functionaries.
Disturbing the monetary situation.
Destroying communictaions, defence works or military booms.
Putting poison in drinking water or foodstuffs.
Instigating desertions among public functionaries, and soldiers.
Desertion among public functionaries and soldiers.
Any person guilty of wilfully hiding or harbouring traitors will be imprisoned for not less than seven years.
The property of traitors is liable to complete confiscation.

The following organizations in Hankow have been dissolved by the Wuhan Garrison Headquarters:

The Youth National Salvation Corps.
The Wuhan Youth Resist The Enemy Corps.
The Association of Chinese Racial Freedom Vanguards,
The Hupeh Provincial Merchants Resist The Enemy Association,
The Wuchang Workers Resist The Enemy Association,
The Hankow Workers Resist The Enemy Union.
The Wuhan Workers Wartime Service Corps, and
The Hankow Agricultural Districts Union.

In recognition of his loyalty to the State and deploring his assassination on June 27, the Executive Yuan of the National Government decided to grant a pension to the survivors of the late Dr. Chao Tien-lien, principal of the Yao Hwa Middle School in Tientsin. Dr. Chao was also a member of the Municipal Council of the Tientsin British Concession.

The National Government issued a mandate of commendation in recognition of the loyalty of two civic leaders in Shansi, Chao Chang-hsi and Chen Ching-tang, who committed suicide rather than lent their support to the puppet regime set up by the Japanese in their province.

Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities last year, the Hankow Municipal Government has evacuated more than 300,000 transient refugees from the city's camps into the interior, according to a report in the *Ta Kung Pao*.

A Japanese report from Hongkong stated that Gen. Yu Han-mou, Pacification Commissioner of Kwangtung, was convening a co-ordination conference of officials of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Fukien in Canton. The purpose of this conference, according to the report, was to work out a concrete plan applicable in all three provinces for the carrying out of anti-Japanese national salvation policies, the enhancement of the racial spirit and the promotion of co-operation between the people and the armed forces. A Political Staff School, where officials will be specially trained, was scheduled to open in Canton on September 1.

Madame Sun Yat-sen, who arrived at Canton on Monday from Hongkong, visited the military hospitals to comfort the wounded soldiers. She also visited several emergency hospitals where civilian victims of Japanese airbombing were treated. It may be recalled that Madame Sun some weeks ago wrote to Generals Yu Han-mou and Wu Te-chen, urging that able-bodied young men be forbidden to desert Canton for Hongkong because of Japanese air raids. She said that young men should be among the first to take up arms against the enemy.

Under the presidency of T. V. Soong, a China Defence League has been founded with its Central Committee in Hongkong. The object of the League is twofold: first, to stimulate all lovers of peace and democracy throughout the world to still greater efforts in the provision of medical and other relief to China in her present struggle against Japanese aggression, and, secondly, to enhance the effect of such efforts by centralization and co-ordination. Madame Sun Yat-sen serves as Chairman of the Committee with Miss Hilda Selwyn-Clarke as secretary.

Because of the many bombings of Canton, the Canton Municipal Government has decided to move factories in the city to Yunnan and Kwangsi, Japanese reports state.

Gen. Lu Chung-lin, Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government, has reached Kaoping, in south-eastern Shansi, en route to Hopei to take up his post. The Hopei Provincial Government is now functioning "somewhere" in Hopei behind Japanese lines. In order to reach his post, Gen. Lu has had many daring adventures while crossing the "enemy lines."

All Mohammedan countries in the Near East support China and her righteous cause against Japan, declared Ta Pu-sheng, Mohammedan priest from Shanghai upon his arrival at Hankow. Mr. Ta just returned to China from a extensive publicity tour abroad, in the course of which he visited India, Egypt and other countries with Mohammedan population.

Chu Chia-hua, Chairman of the China Union of the League of Nations, cabled to the Turkish Union of the League of Nations, cautioning the Turkish nation against the Japanese intrigue for creating disturbances in the Near East.

Is Japan's Sun Setting?

BY C. Y. HSIEH

WHILE the Japanese troops are steadily though slowly blasting their way toward Hankow, the anxious question is being asked everywhere as to what chance China still has for the ultimate success of her resistance. Not a few people—generally those who content themselves with the apparent and the obvious in things—fear that a collapse on China's part will be inevitable. They seem to accept with fatalism that the Chinese cause is doomed.

But is China's position really as precarious as that? Or, to put the question in another form, is Japan sure that success will crown her campaign in China? Any one who has the slightest respect for the accumulated experience of the race as embodied in modern and contemporary history will hesitate to answer the question in the affirmative.

In invoking the historical lesson, a profitable approach lies perhaps through analyzing the factors making for the success and failure of modern wars. I use the words "success" and "failure" advisedly. A war may be won, but it may still be unsuccessful, and the examples of "Pyrrhic" victory are legion. This seemingly paradoxical situation is true because war is not an end in itself, and the provision in the Kellogg-Briand Anti-War Pact to the contrary notwithstanding, it has remained an instrument of national policy. A war, to be successful, calls much more than mere efficient military campaigning; it demands political, economic and social dispensation of a high order.

Modern and contemporary wars may be roughly classified for the purpose of our present study into dynastic and nationalistic wars. A dynastic war, in a strict sense, is a war waged by the sovereign of a kingdom or empire for the sake of territorial aggrandisement and personal glory; in a broader sense, it connotes any war undertaken in a chauvinistic spirit and for the sheer love of conquest. To this type belonged the wars of Philip II of Spain, Louis XIV of France, of the two Napoleons.

Condemnation of War

The verdict of events during the past four centuries is a virtual condemnation of dynastic wars and conquests. In these days of growing constitutionalism, they have become especially antiquated as instruments of national policies. This is because there are certain factors which in modern times as never before, militate against the implementing of Caesarian designs. It is not only that as society becomes more progressive, the instinct of man recoils from the use of brute force for the attainment of national aims. In fact, the very political, economic and social fabrics which he has developed cannot stand personal adventures.

Be this as it may, the wars for glory and sheer expansion have not been entirely outlawed, what with the rise of tragic disillusionment over the post-War pacifism and of Fascist dictatorships. A Mussolini instilling the greatness of ancient Rome in the mind of his fellow Italians is no less dangerous than a Louis XIV working assiduously for the predominance of the House of Burbons.

On the other hand, a nationalistic war is a war of revolution, of liberation and of national awakening against domestic tyranny or foreign domination. Nationalistic struggles are events which, in modern history, have helped settle some important issues of national life and the settlements have proved more or less lasting. These include the Thirty Years' War, brought to an end by the

"UNAVOIDABLE NECESSITY"

Low in the New York Times Sunday Magazine

This cartoon by the famous British cartoonist Low was published in the New York Times Magazine (June 19) in connection with an article entitled, "Tragic Decline of the Human Ideal." The underline stated that the bombing of an open town in 1913 would have been regarded as human lunacy, while in 1938 it has become no more than "unavoidable necessity." The picture obviously depicts the bombing of a Chinese village.

Peace of Westphalia, which guaranteed the religious liberty of states, the war of American independence, the war of the French Revolution, the wars of liberation from Napoleon's domination and from Metternich's reactionism, the wars of Italian and German unifications and the struggles by subject national minorities during the Great War for emancipation and statehood.

Although there are no hard and fast rules postularing a successful war, there are more or less defined factors making for the same. In the first place, political and ideological conditions have generally operated in favor of a country or countries taking up arms for liberation. Keen and spontaneous popular enthusiasm over the national cause is a force which, even more than the military machine, has enabled many a regime to see a struggle through to victory. And even if victory was not forthcoming as a result of a single war, the way to it would have been well paved by the growth of national consciousness. More than one war, lest we forget, were necessary for Italian nationalism to crystallize itself in the formation of the united Kingdom of Italy and to rid her completely of alien domination. Nationalism, as one of the most potent bases of modern history, simply could not fail and in the long run it has not failed.

In the matter of economic and financial resources, it frequently happened that a nation embarking on a war of liberation was not at the outset as well provided for as the aggressive, expansionist state against which the struggle took place. Unlike the latter, it might have set no store on economic and financial "preparedness" and had to carry on the conflict as best it would. Favored by political "preparedness," however, it managed either to muddle through or, as was often the case, to enlist the assistance of sympathetic foreign countries and peoples. The proffer of British aid to successive Coalitions against Napoleon and assistance by many European nations to the Greeks in their fight for independence from the Ottoman Empire were familiar stories.

The Public as the Judge

This leads us to the consideration of a determinant factor in modern wars, namely the salutary weight of international reaction. Public opinion abroad, for all its elusiveness, has been in the long run a fair judge of events and its judgment served not infrequently to influence the outcomes of wars one way or the other. The success of nationalistic wars is thus in a sense a gift of international sympathy and good will. In point of fact, the wars of Italian unification would not have been a series of successes they were, but for the sympathy and support by British and French liberals. Likewise, the various nationalities in the Balkan Peninsula gained their freedom, largely thanks to the benevolent intervention of the Powers, even though this intervention was some times marred by interested or downright selfish motives.

There is, to be sure, no clear cut line between a dynastic and a nationalistic war. A struggle begun as a defense of national liberty might, under favorable conditions, deteriorate into a war of conquest and aggression. Such were the cases of the degeneration of the war of the French Revolution into the Napoleonic Wars and of the Franco-Prussian War for the unification of Germany into a war of conquest as a result of Bismarck's overreaching himself in the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. Yet the retribution in both cases were unmistakable. The arms of the first Bonaparte eventually achieved nothing in conquest and territorial gains for France, although he overtaxed her man power for his many campaigns, while in the case of the "iron Chancellor" all his astute statesmanship availed not to spare Germany from a war of revenge by France about forty years after the Treaty of Frankfurt was signed.

Having passed under review the two principal types of modern wars and their respective issues, let us determine what kind of a war in which China and Japan are now engaged. To pose this question is to answer it. For it is now an established fact, which even the Japanese themselves have made only faint attempts to deny, that Japan is waging a war of pure conquest in China, whereas this country is fighting for her very national existence. In reality, the Japanese have ever since their emergence as a modern nation prosecuted what must be regarded as dynastic wars, and the success they attained during the earlier years in their career of conquest was due partly to their clever creation, in their favor, of an international sympathy for the "under dog," and partly to the unworthiness of the opponents against whom she pitted herself. This explained why she was able to achieve considerable gains as a result of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895 and the Russo-Japanese War ten years later.

Japan's Setbacks

After these two wars, however, the career of Japan as a exponent of military expansionism and imperialism has received repeated setbacks. Her intervention in the Great War, indeed, procured her some additional gains, but these were more than offset by the growing suspicion and distrust with which her activities in the Far East were viewed, and the consequent deterioration of her diplomatic position. Her Siberian expedition, undertaken in the hope of territorial gains, was particularly disastrous. And subsequent invasions of China have embroiled her in myriad difficulties from which she has sought to extricate herself in vain.

In this more than in any other war Japan has fought, the Japanese people, though accepting the struggle in fatalistic resignation, have given their Government no enthusiastic support for what it has done in China with such recklessness. The state of Japan's economic and financial structure, it is true, was long groomed for a foreign war of glory and conquest, but even then it cannot stand the strain of a protracted war which the Chinese Government pledged itself to prosecute and which the prospects of continued foreign, especially British and American, sympathy and assistance promise to make a fact. The Japanese have won and may continue to win victories with their long prepared war machine, but these victories are beginning to prove "Pyrrhic" in more than the purely military sense. The rising sun of the preponderantly military Power in the Far East has begun to set. On the other hand, the birth of a truly national state with an increasingly unified and centralized government is a permanent gift of this war to China.

In short, the experience of modern wars with respect to their influence on national destinies is overwhelminly in favor of China. Can Japan defy the verdict of history?

Japanese Machine-gun C.N.A.C. Plane and Occupants

A shocked world learned late on the afternoon of August 24 that Japan again was guilty of another atrocity against Chinese civilians.

Early on the morning of August 24, Japanese pursuit planes strafed the helpless passengers aboard a C.N.A.C. commercial air liner on the Hongkong and Chungking service after the plane had been forced down on the Pearl River in the Canton Delta.

At the time the *China Weekly Review* went to press, of the 18 persons on board, there were eleven known survivors.

Twelve persons, 11 of them passengers, were previously reported to have been killed by machine-gun bullets allegedly fired from the Japanese planes. Among those known to be alive is Mr. H. L. Woods, the American pilot of the machine. The Chinese co-pilot is reported dead. The Chinese radio operator and the Chinese steward also are reported to be alive.

Mr. Hsu Sing-loh

Included among the persons believed dead or missing is Mr. Hsu Sing-loh, general manager of the National Commercial Bank, and vice-president of *The China Press, Inc.* Another known passenger on the airliner was Mr. Hu Pei-kong, managing director of the China and South Seas Bank in Shanghai and chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of Communications. One of the passengers, named Liu, is reported to have broke a window and swam ashore, although wounded by machine-gun bullets.

All this information was received here late August 24 by *Reuters*. A full and complete story was not obtained because of the clamping down of the censorship lid by the local Japanese censors. Incoming cables from Hongkong and Macao on the incident were held up in the offices of the censors in this city. News agencies, it is understood, were not even notified. However, news of the affair finally commenced to drift in in small bits late in the afternoon and kept on coming until the news agencies locked up shop for the night.

The plane involved was the property of the China National Aviation Corporation, a Sino-American concern. It left Hongkong in the morning with passengers believed to have been fourteen or fifteen in number, bound for Chungking. The majority of those on board are said to have been members of the staff of Dr. Sun Fo, head of the Legislative Yuan of the Chinese National Government.

Sun Fo's Narrow Escape

Dr. Sun Fo, it was learned, had intended to take the same plane but for some reason not yet known here, took another plane. He arrived in Hankow at noon August 24.

While the C.N.A.C. ship was passing off the Canton Delta, Pilot Woods suddenly sighted Japanese pursuit ships giving chase. He made a forced landing and brought the craft safely down in the Pearl River. It was after the ship had landed and the passengers were attempting to get out and reach shore that they were machine-gunned.

Manila Government Takes Neutral Stand, Says Uchiyama

Maintaining strict neutrality both in the Sino-Japanese and in the Spanish conflicts, the Philippine Government has prohibited all harmful demonstrations and secret gatherings by Filipinos, Kiyoshi Uchiyama, Japanese Consul-General in Manila told the press in Nagasaki this week. Little effect was shown by the boycott of Japanese goods declared by Chinese merchants, 90 per cent of whom are from Amoy, following the capture of the South China coast city by Japan, the Consul-General stated.

Prospects in the Present War

BY A CHINESE CONTRIBUTOR

WHEN the present Sino-Japanese undeclared war began in 1937, there was a general assumption abroad that China could not resist the superior armaments of Japan. At that time, the high commands of both China and Japan seem to have been in substantial agreement as to the fundamental economics underlying the struggle between the two countries as is shown by their adopting opposing strategical concepts as to the respective mission of their armed forces—the Chinese favoring a long-drawn out campaign that would destroy Japan's economic superiority while the Japanese favored a short decisive campaign that would leave their armament and financial reserves comparatively unimpaired.

After more than a year of hostilities, it can now definitely be stated that the foreign estimates of the situation were greatly in error, though it may be admitted that the Chinese themselves have been surprised and gratified at their success in withstanding the military might of Japan for so long a period. Although conceptions have been radically revised as to the comparative fighting value of the Chinese and Japanese armies, the economics of the still remain the most important and probably the decisive factor in the final outcome.

The success of the Chinese, however, has not been due to the unsuspected fighting qualities of the Chinese soldier, better though those may have been than was generally anticipated, so much as to the astounding blunders of Japanese military leadership. Well informed Japanese themselves realize that in order to dominate China they must secure the support and acquiescence of a part of the Chinese population, but instead of acting with an intelligent realism on this issue they have short-sightedly destroyed the economic power of the compradorbourgeoisie of Shanghai and of the bankers and great landlords of Kiangsu and Chekiang. As a writer pointed out in a recent issue of *Asia*, in doing this the Japanese have wrecked the economic base and the political influence of the elements in the Chinese population necessary for Japan in order to realize a workable compromise and reconciliation.

Moreover, the Japanese by their mass murders, terrible atrocities and raping of Chinese women have united the Chinese people in a way not possible by purely political means. The masses of Chinese peasants are not politically conscious as a rule but the not too stupid peasant understands the situation quite clearly when Japanese soldiers burn his house, rob him of his scanty possessions, rape his women folk and murder his kinsmen. He reacts, of course, in a characteristic manner to such acts of terrorism, forgetting his grievances against Chinese landlords and petty local officials in his greater hatred of all Japanese. He is at one with the Chinese intellectuals who so greatly resent the deliberate destruction of Chinese universities and cultural institutions. As for the local Chinese gentry and landlords, whom the Japanese had hoped to win over to their side, they have been impoverished by the Japanese invasion to such an extent as to wipe out for the most part the class distinctions that set them apart from the masses of the population. The fruits of Japanese policy are revealed in their failure to find any considerable corrupt elements to aid them. Their puppet governments are an obvious failure so far as promoting the Japanese conquest.

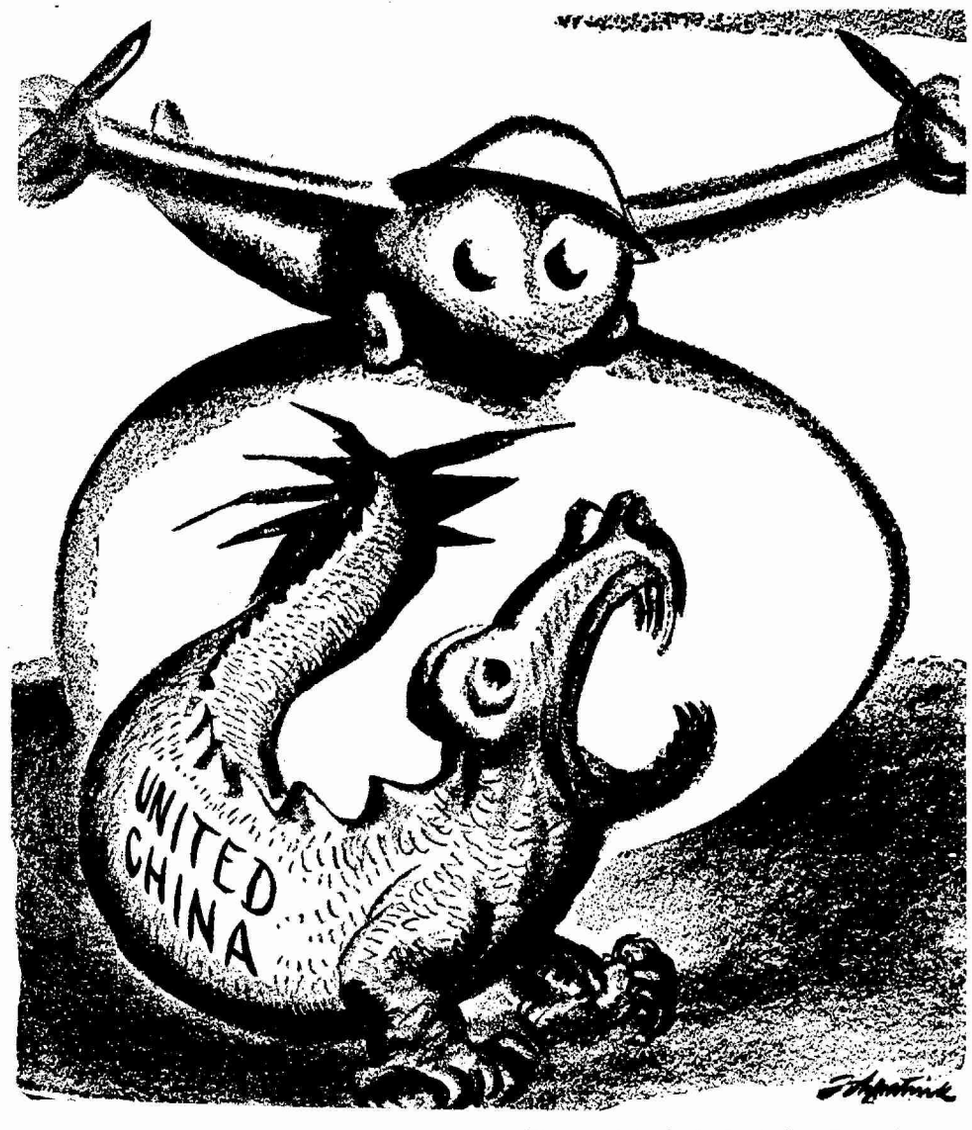
Coastal Importance Wanes

Miss Freda Utley in her new book, "Japan's Gamble in China," points out that the colossal internal immigration proceeding in China as a result of the Japanese invasion is producing a new reorientation in Chinese economics and politics and suggests that the result may be permanent in that the coastal regions will never again be of such paramount importance as in the past. The same author admits that a superficial comparison of the economic strength and weaknesses seems to favor Japan with her great modern armament factories while China has only a few arsenals producing small arms. But there are compensations, as Miss Utley points out, as Japan is absolutely dependent on her foreign trade, while China with her more primitive economy can be practically self-sustaining.

A prime conditions, however, to China's continued effective resistance to Japan is that her foreign trade routes must be kept open. The thin stream of foreign munitions and supplies for the Chinese Army must be unimpeded. At present, supplies come in mainly by ship, via Hongkong and Canton, but there is also a railway from Haiphong in French Indo-China to Yunnan, from which latter place supplies go by motor transport to Central China.

In addition, there is the land route from Soviet Russia to Sinkiang, and also a new motor road, practically completed, from South China to Burma. The Japanese have sought to stop the use of the sea route, via Hongkong and Canton, and the use of the railway through French Indo-China. Miss Utley and others are of the opinion that Great Britain later may attempt to force a compromise unacceptable to the Chinese by threatening to close the southern routes, and in that event the land route to the Soviets would become of paramount importance. Stress is laid on the need of keeping open China's communications and trade routes with foreign countries. Even the matter of finances is of less immediate concern. In case of necessity, the Chinese can manage all of their internal economic relations on the basis of a non-

WHAT THE JAPANESE BOMBER HATCHED



Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

(This the second article based largely on material found in Chapter VII of Freda Utley's new book, "Japan's Gamble in China.")

monetary economy, for they have long had experience in doing that very thing.

Boycott Effective

Japan's aggressions in China are largely based, of course, on the superiority of the equipment of the Japanese Army rather than on man-power, in which latter case China excells. But the unexpected stiff resistance of the Chinese military forces has been expensive to the Japanese military machine, causing the using up of munitions and the wearing out of mechanized units on a scale not anticipated. Japan must make good her losses in materials by new imports at a time when her declining exports and dwindling gold reserves make this a dangerous drain on the national resources. The boycott of Japanese goods in Malaya, the Dutch East Indeis and the United States of America has been serious. The situation is also a delicate one for Japan because of the animosities aroused in the West by Japan's deliberate assault upon Western economic interests in China.

Economic sanctions, urges Miss Utley, could be effectively applied by the co-operation of the British Empire, the United States of America and Holland, for the British Empire and the United States took 58 per cent. of Japanese exports in 1937 while at the same time supplying 71 per cent. of Japanese imports. Neither of Japan's Anti-Commintern Pact partners, Germany and Italy, are in a position to supply Japan's need in respect to needed raw materials including iron, steel, lead, antimony, oil, cotton, wool, wood pulp and rubber.

Economics were a fundamental consideration in the strategics of both the Chinese and Japanese high commands at the beginning of the struggle in 1937. More than a year later, the importance of this factor has increased rather than lessened with the balance tending more and more to swing to China's favor. Japan has spent approximately two-thirds of her gold reserves despite her desperate expedients to preserve it against the menace of complications with the Soviets. Her national deficits have grown to astronomical proportions. Despite pressure from the government, the general public in Japan has been unable to buy more than 25,000,000 Yen worth of bonds per month.

Labor Restless

Conscious of the growing weakness of their position, the Japanese Government has already resorted to repressive measures by arresting large numbers of liberals and intellectuals in Japan. The 1938 session of the Japanese Diet introduced a bill for the compulsory arbitration of all landlord-tenant disputes with the scales weighted against the peasants. Labor is already restive in the Island Empire. War weariness is becoming manifest among the troops with a lowering morale as the promised easy victory fails to materialize. Military hospitals in Japan use repressive measures to keep the mouths of convalescent soldiers closed.

Japan's advantage over China has lain in her superiority in the matter of materials so important in modern warfaer, but she has thrown her advantages away by the political obtuseness of her military leaders, who through their failure to control the medieval-minded Japanese peasant soldiers under their command have stiffened Chinese will to resist, while at the same time alienating public opinion abroad. The intellectual limitations of Japanese military leaders have weakened the so-called Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis to such an extent as to make it more of a liability to the leaders of Germany and Italy than an asset. The lack of discipline in Japanese armed forces have also brought them into an open clash with the Soviets, which threatens to develop into a first class war. In this event, the prospects of Japan's eventual success are completely dependent on the situation in Europe changing in her favor.

The mortal weakness of the economic situation is further couplicated by the lack of unity in the Japanese military machine. Each Japanese army as well as different branches of the service seems to be a law unto itself. The Japanese Kwantung Army is jealous of the Japanese Army in North China; the Japanese Navy has its own policy; the Japanese Army in Korea is yet another unit with its own independent viewpoints. The government at Tokyo is helpless in controlling its military leaders. Divided counsels prevail among Japanese leaders while economic ruin threatens the country even more than it does China. There is a fall in Japanese; farm productivity; unrest is wisdespread in all industrial areas uncertainty exists in the minds of Japanese soldiers, and revolution looms in the offing. The prospects in the present war do not favor Japan and great, sprawling, helpless China actually expects to emerge from the struggle—if European nations do not interfere —with the palm of victory. The question now in Chinese minds is not so much will China in as to how much—if anything—can Japan save from the wreck of her continental aspirations.

Japan Trade Favorable in 10 Days of Month

Japan's foreign trade during the middle 10 days of August showed a favorable balance of Yen 7,412,000. Exports during the period amounted to Yen 83,182,000 while imports were valued at Yen 75,770,000.

PANAY SURVIVORS REWARDED

The U.S.S. Panay's skipper, Lt.-Commander James J. Hughes is seen hobbling ashore June 24 at San Francisco to meet his wife and mother. He got a letter of appreciation July 1 from Secretary of Navy Swanson. (Below) John Luther Hodge, wounded Fireman, First Class, gets a Navy Cross, No. 3 naval decoration, from Assistant Navy Secretary in Washington's Naval Hospital. On July 1, 23 of the Panay's crew were so honored. In Shanghai, Radioman First Class Charles S. Adams, of Little Rock, Arkansas, Radioman Second Class Reginald Peterson, of Berkeley, Calif., received the Navy Cross, highest peace time award for navymen; Chief Pharmacist's Mate Thomas A. Coleman, of Philadelphia, received the United States Navy Epeditionary Medal, on August 25, at a regimental parade of the 4th Marines.

Prosperous Hongkong

BY WALTER BOSSHARD*

HONGKONG'S harbor is regarded as one of the most beautiful in the whole world, excelled only, perhaps, by that of Rio de Janeiro. The approach by day through the countless green islands, and the view upon the city with its richly inhabited peak rising steeply in the background—all this leaves an unforgettable impression. By night, the city presents a fascinating view from the mainland, when the giant ocean liners are tied up at their piers in Kowloon and when, across the narrow channel the many lights betray the pulsating life of a big city.

Until a few months ago, Hongkong was a conservative colonial city, whose inhabitants were regarded as 'more British than those of Britain.' Here one would encounter people out of Dickens and Thackeray, old-fashioned in their language and their customs. Even those who were not English accepted the traditional code after a short time and came to look upon the outside world through Hongkong's peculiar spectacles.

Now everything has changed. Overnight, because of the war, Hongkong has become a capital, a world center. One need only take a walk in the forenoon through Pedder Street, which is hardly a thousand feet long, or sit in the lobby of the Hongkong Hotel to see familiar faces from all five continents. In less than two hours after my arrival I met within these few acres the Dean of a Peiping university, three American colleagues from Tokyo, Rome and Madrid, the members of a German Red Cross mission, a French writer, a Viennese eye specialist, a Prague munitions agent, Italian diplomats, the wife of a famous Portuguese throat specialist, a Swiss merchant from Manila, Swedish missionaries, Russian ballerinas—all of them people whom I had met before under entirely different circumstances. It is this international set that nowadays fills the big hotels and forces the prices up to fantastic figures so that accommodation in Hongkong has become a real problem for the tourist.

A FLOOD OF TROUBLE

Cargill in the Chattanooga Times

Exodus to Hongkong

Even more serious is the fact that the city is crowded with European, American and Chinese refugees from Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow and Canton, who have sought a haven in this British port. Their number is now estimated at nearly 300,000 and it is growing steadily. This enormous influx from the Chinese hinterland has brought in its wake a sharp increases in prices, particularly of rents. The shortage of living quarters is so acute that many greedy landlords have simply put their old tenants out on the street in order to offer their houses to the highest bidder, often at two or three times the original figure. Daily, one reads indignant articles in the local newspapers against these war profiteers, but so far the authorities have not taken any action to curb them. The British colonial administration works without particular haste and is disposed to let every matter take its regular course, in the hope that the problems may solve themselves.

Because of the great influx of refugees, the danger of contagious diseases has been increased. There have been more than 800 fatalities from small-pox in the Colony between January 1st and mid-April, but the Government did not take energetic steps to prevent its spread until the middle of March. These aspects of the misery among the refugees will pass unnoticed unless one visits the Chinese slums. Everywhere else one is likely to get the impression that only millionaires live in Hongkong. Hundreds of expensive cars are parked in the center of the wide business thoroughfares. De luxe restaurants and cafes are overcrowded. The women wear the latest Paris models, extravagant window displays of jewelry and other luxuries are constantly changed—proof that business is flourishing.

Truly, Hongkong has never been so prosperous as now. Among the refugees are many rich Chinese, who have brought their money to Hongkong for safekeeping. And the Free Port, has, since the outbreak of the present war, become the most important transshipment center for the commerce of the entire Far East. Hongkong has also become the purchase and supply headquarters of the Chinese National Government. Here, under inconspicuous names, may be found the many provisioning firms which were driven out of Nanking and Shanghai. Forced by the Shanghai campaign to move to the South, they established their branches in Hongkong as early as August of last year in order to receive and deliver their goods to the semi-official agencies. Their godowns (warehouses) are still filled to the roof. The entire Chinese trade is being directed into new channels, since the Yangtsze route has been blocked by the Japanese occupation and blockade.

Apart from these representative of reputable firms, there soon appeared those people who can be always met where is possibility of getting rich quickly. Those are the spies, and the profiteers and armaments agents, who sell everything from patent buttons and Chinese uniforms to heavy bombers and armored cruisers. Usually these people have no office. They discuss their business in dark corners of hotel lobbies and try, late at night, after an expensive supper with heavy wines, to get their contracts signed. For them, Hongkong is a paradise, easily accessible yet safe. They sell their wares not only to China, but frequently to her enemy. They care not at all that China is fighting for her life.

The Twain Meets

Excellent airline connections, which for some time have centered in Hongkong, have brought this Far Eastern city considerably closer to the rest of the world. Every week the huge planes of Imperial Airways and the Pan-American Airways leave for Europe and America. London and New York can now be reached in one week by plane, while the traveling distance by boat takes four weeks. Still more active is the airline connection with the interior of China. There is now a daily connection with Hankow, the present headquarters of General Chiang Kai-shek. One can fly to Chengtu and Chungking in Szechuan, and to Yunnanfu twice a week. Journeys which formerly took weeks have thereby been reduced to a few hours. So it is not amazing that space in these planes is ofter entirely booked for two or three weeks in advance, since nobody nowadays likes to travel by trains which are exposed to daily bombing by Japanese war planes.

The railway between Hongkong and Hankow, which was only recently completed, is today the most important strategic line in the hands of the Chinese National Government. As mentioned above, almost the entire reserve supplies for the Chinese Army are being unloaded in Hongkong. Arms and ammunition arrive by the shipload. With the exception of airplanes and automobiles, everything departs by trains in endless succession, which start out on their trips late in the afternoon, reach the Chinese fronties at dusk and then travel several nights in order to reach their destination in the interior. During the day these trains are halted and excellently camouflaged. Automobiles and trucks destined for the Chinese Army usually travel in large columns on the road which leads from Hongkong through Canton toward Hankow and the Yangtsze. Imported airplanes and heavy bombers—since a law prohibits their being assembled in Hongkong—are sent in their cases to Canton as freight, assembled on the outskirts of the city and flown to the front.

In Hongkong one can see clearly how Great Britain supports China's struggle against Japan. If Great Britain should some day decide to close this port to the importation of war materials, then China's plight which be seriously aggravated, since all her other lines of communication are of little significance for the transportation of munitions and other supplies.

A Thorn for Japan

The Japanese, quite naturally, find Hongkong a thorn in their side. The Free Port lies outside their sphere of control and they realize that the establishment of a blockade might lead to dangerous complications. At the same time, they notice with grave apprehension that Hongkong is replacing Shanghai as the most important transshipment center for the Chinese market.

The Chinese, too, realize the advantages offered by this small island, which they had to cede to the British almost one hundred years ago. Recently the Chinese Government enacted new currency regulation, which made Hongkong the center of all its financial transactions in the territory not occupied by the Japanese. Because of this, the formerly stolid colonial city has achieved a financial status similar to that of London and New York, while Shanghai, which financed almost three-fourths of the entire Chinese trade before August of last year, recedes into the background. Pessimists are afraid that this development may some day lead to a clash with Japan; but for the present, at any rate, Hongkong is on the winning side of the war.

Translated from the Neue Zurcher Zeitung, Zurich German-Language Daily, by the Living Age.

Disease Sweeping Ranks of Japan's Yangtsze Army

THIS week, as Japanese forces operating along the Yangtsze sought to push their lines closer to Hankow, moving in a southwesterly direction toward Chinese positions in the vicinity of Ox Head Mountain, China's military leader, General Chiang Kai-shek, warned Japan that if she continues to press her campaign on Wuhan (Hankow, Wuchang, Hanyang), her troops will suffer an even greater defeat than at Taierchwang in April.

This is not Chiang's first warning of a disaster awaiting Japan if she continues her drive deeper and deeper into Chinese territory. On at least two other occasions, the Chinese general has pointed out the folly of further penetration. What Chiang's motive is in these warnings, none can say. Certainly, observers agree, they do not originate from wholly humanitarian considerations.

That Japan in some measure should have heeded Chiang's cautioning is seen in two disasters which have already befallen them. One was the overflow of the Yangtsze river banks, causing loss of life to her troops, destruction to som oef her mechanized equipment. The other is disease, now sweeping throughout the ranks of her army.

General Chen Cheng, commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces defending Hankow, who returned this week from an inspection of the various fronts on both banks of the Yangtsze, said that 60 per cent of the Japansee troops in the Yangtsze area are affected by cholera, dysentery and malaria.

The general also said that Chinese forces were suffering from cholera and malaria, but added, "The Japanese difficulties are ten times greater than ours." However, he appeared confident of the ultimate success of the Chinese forces. He believed that apart from the ravages of disease, the topographical conditions of the ground were against the Japanese, and that losses among their forces were heavy.

General Chiang Kai-shek's opinion was that in the near future the severest fighting will break out at a "certain point" on the Yangtsze river, and that the result of this decisive battle will be complete victory for the Chinese. He added that if the Japanese consider the occupation of Hankow as a means of halting the war, the only ones they are deceiving are themselves; even if Hankow should fall, which it will not, he said, Chinese resistance will not be broken any more than after the fall of Nanking last year.

Japanese Warships Sunk

Even as these words were spoken, Chinese reported that seven Japanese warships, including a medium sized transport loaded with ammunition, were hit and badly damaged by Chinese artillery batteries during a furious duel with Japanese naval guns on August 22 ablove Kiukiang. Moden European heavy artillery, manned by newly-trained college graduates, were said to have repulsed efforts of the Japanese fleet to proceed up river.

Preparatory for her drive on Hankow, reports tell of huge Japanese naval concentrations on the Yangtsze. On August 20, seven ships moored off Lungping, on the northern bank of the Yangtsze, in southeastern Hupeh, shelled Chinese positions at Talungshan and Wulungshan, on the southern bank of the river, in Northern Kiangsi. Twenty-four Japanese warships and scores of motor-boats are concentrating off Erhtaokow, on the northern bank of the Yangtsze River near Lungping. Fifty-five Japanese warships dropped anchor less than 2 miles downriver from Erhtaokow. An aerodrome is being constructed by the Japanese at this place.

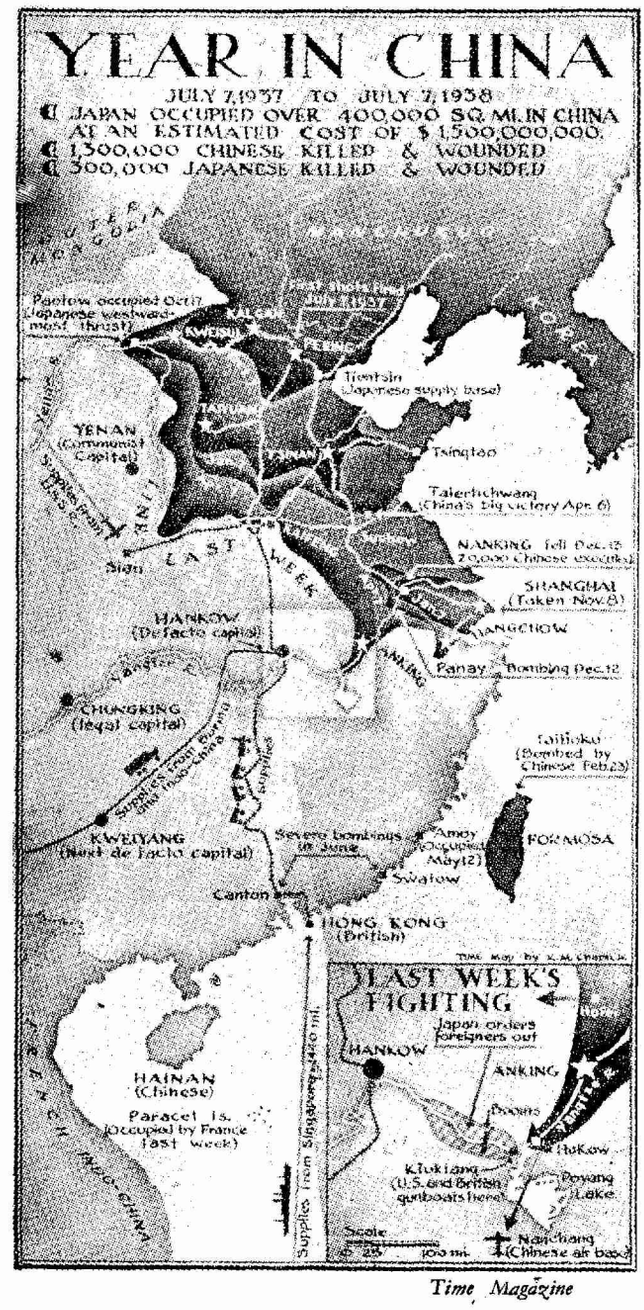
Three hundred motor-boats and 500 junks have been massed by the Japanese east of Siaochihkow, on the northern bank of the Yangtsze River, opposite Kiukiang. Rafts have been commandeered for the transportation of heavy equipment. Heavy reinforcements have arrived for the Japanese troops in Hwangmei city, southeastern Hupeh.

Some 20 miles southwest of Hangchow, Chekiang's capital, heavy fighting was under way this week. Launching a furious attack, Chinese troops in the Yuhang sector recaptured Langshan, Kinshan and Talangshan successively August 19. A combined force of Japanese infantry, cavalry and artillery units made a counter-attack on the Chinese positions at Tapaoshan and Wulungshan yesterday. The attacks were successfully repulsed. Reinforced by 1,000 fresh troops from Hangchow, the Japanese made ian onslaught August 20 on the Chinese positions at Chukiatsun, Shihkiayuan, Sungtien and Sinkiao in the Fuyang sector under the cover of a heavy artillery barrage. The Chinese successfully stood their ground and drove off the attacking force, Chinese reports said.

Northwest Fighting Goes On

In the Northwest, fighting continues. A report from Sian, on August 21, said that all racial groups of the Northwest are determined. to resist Japanese aggression and have pledged their loyalty to the Central Government, according to General Chiang Ting-wen, Director of the Generalissimo's Provincial Headquarters in Sian. Several Detachments in Ninghsia and Chinghai, according to General Chiang, have already participated in the fighting in the North, while the populace in these two provinces are organizing war-aid associations and service corps at the rear.

Japanese forces rushing southward in the direction of the Yellow River bend forming the Shansi-Shensi border on August 23 were reported threatening Fenglingchen, opposite Tungkwan, the pass commanding the entry into Shensi. The Japanese, who occupied Puchow, terminus of the Tatung-Puchow line bisecting Shansi from the north to the south, had pushed to Hangyangchen, four kilometers south of Puchow, by August 20. At Puchow, a



Time Magazine

Taiyuan report stated, the Japanese troops captured two field guns, four mountain guns and three howitzers, *Domei* reported.

Large quantities of arms and ammunition were seized by Japanese troops operating in southwestern Shansi in the vicinity of Wankussu, south of Puchow, last night, *Domei* reported the same day. Included were mountain guns, field gun ammunition, trench mortars, assorted ammunition, riffes and swords. These were hidden in a huge cave used by th Chinese as a distribution center for armaments.

Has Japanese Army Moved to Nanking ?

Shanghai wondered this week whether it had been freed of the hospitality of the Japanese Army. Rumors had made the rounds during the past week that the army intended moving its headquarters to Nanking. On August 23, there were indications that it had packed up bag and baggage and shifted to China's former capital for the purpose of aiding in the prosecution of the drive on Hankow, and for the protection of their puppets who are attempting to administer the "Reformed Government" at that city.

Announcement was made by the British Consulate-General that applications for passes are to be taken to the new branch office of the Japanese Consulate-General which has been opened in the office of the Special Service Section of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in Hannen Road.

Hitler Straddles the Orient

ADOLF HITLER is without question the world's undisputed maestro of power politics. If there were any doubts on this score before they have now vanished with the Reichsfuhrer's February performance at the Kroll Opera House in Berlin. His impressive rendition on that occasion of the repetitous Nazi symphony, "Only the Strong Shall Inherit the Earth," was a performance nicely calculated to wrack not only the taut nerves of Praha, Vienna, Moscow, Rome, Paris and London but also the frayed Oriental nerves of Tokyo and Hankow.

The inclusion of an exotic Asiatic interlude in the customary Hitlerian score not only constituted the outstanding difference between this performance and all those that have gone on before, but it also has set the world to wondering, Pardee Lowe pointed out in a recent article.

Why should the Fuhrer apostrophize Japan's efforts to liquidate "Communism" in East Asia at this particular juncture? What significance has the recognition of Manchukuo for an already jittery world? Does it presage the long-advertised implementing of the Tokyo-Berlin-Rome ideological axis? Or does it merely perpetuate the Reich's traditional policies in China? Or is it a fundamental departure? Furthermore, can Hitler by verbal action alone hope to rechannel the forces at work in the Pacific area?

To answer these queries, it is essential to turn to the part played by Germany and Hitler in the Orient, particularly since 1933.

Two realities—politics and trade—have determined the Reich's traditional policies in the Orient since her emergence as a modern European nation obsessed with imperialistic ambitions. For China, her policy has been mainly one of commerce; for Japan, diplomacy.

Germany entered the world too late to gain her full share of colonies. But not too late to permit Kaiser Wilhelm to join Russia and France as the champion of the Occident in the Far East. In this shining role, he played a vital part in the Sino-Japanese peace negotiations in 1895. Two years later, using the murder of German missionaries in Shantung as a pretext, he wrung from a decadent Manchu regime Tsingtao, Kiaochow and sundry railway and mining concessions in Shantung. In 1900 he exacted a heavy indemnity from China when the fanatic anti-foreign Boxers murdered the German minister in Peking. Strange as it may seem, German policy in China until the outbreak of the World War, in direct contrast to her later role, was one of power politics.

Germany Re-enters Orient

Following the Versailles Treaty, the Reich, shorn of colonies, raw materials and the necessary capital to finance her former export trade, re-entered the Far Eastern scene. This time, as a trader.

Her international status in China had undergone a profound change. She neither held any Asiatic territory, received any Boxer indemnity payments, nor exercised any extraterritorial privileges. All had been cancelled. As she analyzed her plight, it became increasingly evident that the only way she could regain her pre-war position was to assist the renascent Asiatic nations to become industrially self-sufficient. In striking contrast to Britain's Far Eastern exports of finished consumer goods, the Reich proceeded to dump her manufacturing methods, techniques, patents and managerial skill from Tokyo to Batavia. This aggressive export strategy brilliantly succeeded. Within five years, 1924-29, Germany fully recovered her international trade in East Asia.

The first major post-war improvement in Sino-German commercial relations must be credited to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's earliest German military advisor, Colonel Max Bauer, von Ludendorff's protege and aide-de-camp. The Generalissimo, having consolidated the country south of the Yangtsze under the aegis of the Kuomintang, anxiously turned to Colonel Bauer for assistance in developing China. Under the Bauer economic-military plan, the Reich began to obtain the lion's share of the necessary foreign materials, equipment and technical advice for the internal development of China.

In the years that followed, German trade in China boomed. It outstripped Great Britain's and rapidly approached the volume of Japanese and American trade with China. In one year alone, 1936, the Reich's exports to China increased from $102,400,000 to $150,200,000, an expansion of almost 50 per cent. During this same period, German industrialists began to revive credits, developed Chinese railways, trade and industry by bartering German technical skill and equipment for Chinese raw materials, and successfully launched the Deutsche Lufthansa's Eurasia airlines operating between the chief Chinese cities of the interior.

In 1934, as a consequence of Geneva's inability to check the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, China initiated a policy of self-defense. During this period, German assistance to China assumed an accentuated military character. The outstanding feature of this program was the importation of the best brains of the Reichswehr, one hundred German military officers, including five generals, under the able leadership of General von Seeckt. For the first time in China's history, Chinese military training became a highly technical science with the establishment of the Central Military Academy at Nanking.

When von Seeckt returned to Germany, the post of Chief Military Advisor to the Chinese government fell upon the shoulders of Lieutenant General Baron Alexander Ernst Alfred Herman von Falkenhausen, whose military career was as long and as distinguished as his name. A veteran of the German Expeditionary Force of the Chinese Boxer campaign, one-time German military attache to Tokyo (1910-1914), and best known for his excellent military strategy on the Turkish, Russian and Western battlefronts during the World War, von Falkenhausen was preeminently qualified to advise China in her impending conflict with Japan.

Common Needs of Germany and Japan

The international relations between Nazi Germany and Japan are governed primarily by two chief items. The first is tangible and is centered in the large German soya-bean trade with Manchukuo. The second consists of a list of imponderables which finds expression in the similarity of German-Japanese ideology! The need for a place in the sun. The racial doctrines of Pan-Germany and Pan-Asia. The paucity of raw materials. The violent antipathy for the U.S.S.R., Communism and the League of Nations. And the grim determination to uproot the terms of the Versailles treaty.

In the main, the Reich's post-war trade relations with Japan have not deviated from the generally favorable trend of its Pacific commerce. German commercial relations with Nippon are triangular. Iron and steel, machinery, dyestuffs, coal-tar products and other industrial chemicals are sold to Japan and large quantities of soya-beans are purchased from Manchukuo for industrial purposes and to supplement the diet of her people and her livestock.

The curious thing about this trade has been the uncertainty entertained by German industrialists and traders as to its future. In the long run, they ask, is the trade beneficial or injurious to the Reich? What is there to prevent Tokyo from underselling German exports in the Orient even as it has ousted English textiles from the same market?

These German businessmen are quick to recognize that while America's Far Eastern trade complements the Reich's, Japan's commerce must in the future be frankly one of open competition. They realize that like Germany, Japan is a country poor in natural resources but gifted with a highly industrious and intelligent population. That in East and South Asia she competes for the same raw materials—copra, rubber, tin, tungsten and wool. That as a manufacturing nation, she has marked competitive advantages, including an Oriental background, lower living standards and quicker and easier access to all Asiatic third-markets. And that in all of Germany's present capital-goods exports to the Orient, there is nothing that Japan cannot duplicate.

In the field of power politics, Japanese-German relations are somewhat complicated by the Reichswehr's known aversion for the Tokyo-Rome-Berlin ideological alliance. In the first place, the German military leaders have consistently felt that the German Army is still unprepared to wage a major European war. Secondly, foreign commitments of such a distant and ideological character are dangerous and unnecessary. Thirdly, Japan and Italy, in the military sphere, are weak allies. Fourthly, they have no desire to help Japan subdue China so long as their colleagues are training Nanking's armies. In the fifth instance, there is the deep underlying distrust which has existed between Germany and Japan since 1895 when Kaiser Wilhelm, professing fear of the "Yellow Peril," backed Russia and France in compelling Japan to disgorge the Liaotung Peninsula as a prize of war, returning it to China. Finally, they have not forgotten Japan's attack and seizure of Germany's Asiatic territorial possessions during the World War. (That this is still a sore point is indicated by Hitler's recent tart reminder that the Reich has not forgotten that it was expelled from the East "by a coalition of white and yellow peoples.")

Japan's Enthusiasm Cools

It must be also borne in mind that except for the military clique, which envisages the possibility of German military assistance in case of a Russo-Japanese clash, there are few Japanese who evince any deep feelings of satisfaction with the Berlin-Tokyo axis. Tokyo's public enthusiasm for the pact has always been conspicuous by it coolness on the grounds that such an alliance aroused unnecessarily the suspicions of the great democracies.

Yet, once having committed their country, the Japanese oligarchy have insisted upon Hitler taking a firm stand vis-a-vis China. This, the Fuhrer has been loathe to do. Even with the Reichswehr and the Foreign Office purified and the principles of Nazism riveted in high places, he has been noticeably hesitant. The boldness of Hitler's foreign policy in Europe finds no perceptible counterpart in East Asia, much to the dismay and annoyance of the Japanese.

It is highly significant of German-Japanese relations that not even the latest dialectical legerdemain of Hitler has moved Tokyo to wild-eyed jubilation. The reasons are not hard to find. So

long as Reichswehr officers guide the destinies of Chinas' armies, the punctilious prayers of leading Nazis for a speedy Japanese anti-Communist victory signify nothing. Even the long-advertised move, the official recognition of Manchukuo, following the Manchukuo-German trade agreement of 1936, comes as a distinct anti-climax. The strenuous efforts of the Reich's Far Eastern diplomats to patch up Sino-Japanese differences from the outset have been fruitless. In short, as the undeclared war continues, it is apparent that the ideological pact contains no secret military clauses applicable to China.

"Payment" Was Overdue

The irritation of the Japanese Foreign Office cannot be concealed. Hitler's belated recognition of Manchukuo, an ideological token payment long overdue, is the only sign it has to show for fifteen months of diplomatic pressure, capped by the personal appearance of the brother of the Japanese Son of Heaven, Prince Chichibu, and his wife, at the Nuremberg Nazi Party Congress last autumn.

Now that Tokyo has received this ideological token payment long overdue, there are growing suspicions that the verbal concession was made by Hitler not solely for the benefit of the Japanese. The opinion is spreading that Hitler has sanctified Japan's *fait accompli* in Manchuria merely to obtain the necessary diplomatic precedent to justify his own contemplated forceful unilateral action in Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Be that as it may, Hitler has no intention of intervening in the current Far Eastern conflict. "Germany," explained the Fuhrer eloquently and shrewdly in his recent address, "has an understandable desire to engage in commerce and trade. This does not put her under obligations to take sides with either party."

While his Asiatic ideological ally faces serious internal cleavage over the national mobilization bill which aims to establish the authoritarian state in Japan, the Reich refuses to become a party to the dispute. Beyond yielding a few random remarks on the desirability of a Japanese victory, the Fuhrer seemingly prefers to straddle the Oriental fence.

However, Germany's most outspoken allegiance to Japan was the withdrawal of her military advisers from China. For a while, it appeared that Hitler wavered on the question of their withdrawal. He recalled his ambassador to China, Mr. Trautmann, and it was thought that the ambassador's explanation that the military advisers' contracts with the Chinese government were concluded individually, and the fact that German traders in China would stand to lose by this obvious move to curry the favor of Japan, might possibly force Hitler to change his mind.

Nonetheless, on July 5, 29 advisers, including technical experts, left Hankow for Berlin.

Von Falkenhausen Appraises China

Whether the statement of General von Falkenhausen, chief of the military experts, made to Paris newsmen when the party reached that city, pleased Herr Hitler has not been made known. Von Falkenhausen said that China was unbeatable by any one nation, particularly if that one nation was Japan. He said that China was inexhaustible.

Recently Tokyo's *Asahi Shimbun* remarked editorially that "Germany and Italy have been on the most friendly terms and intimate with Japan as three powers forming an anti-Comintern axis. Since the outbreak of the China Incident, the two powers have been in support of Japan, of course, but the degree of the rights and interests Germany and Italy have in China was reflected in the attitudes of the two countries. While Italy early disliked the mater of assisting China and liquidated its relations with her, we could not overlook the fact that the attitude of Germany was somewhat lukewarm.

The editorial goes to explain the Cabinet reconstruction of Germany on February 5, which resulted in Germany's clarification of pro-Japanese policy and the consequent order of the withdrawal of German military advisers from China.

"The strengthening of Germany's foregoing policy cannot but be regarded as having been influenced by the German Government's more thorough appraisal and recognition of the China Incident. Having a clear foresight of the future of the Chiang Kai-shek regime and at the same time concluding that because of the likelihood of future growing relations between China and Soviet Russia Germany will have to execute concrete measures on the basis of the fundamental policy of the anti-Comintern pact against the future Communist menace in China, Germany is now planning to strengthen and clarify its policy toward the China Incident. Thus China's hope for assistance from Germany has absolutely been shattered.

"What a large blow, visible and invisible, China will receive from this policy of Germany will be probably more than imagination can fathom. This in turn gives Japan added strength, visible and invisible. We take this occasion for expressing our heartfelt thanks for the bold attitude and sincerity shown by the German Government in its march towards strengthening of its anti-Comintern and pro-Japanese policy."

U. S. Considers Reopening of Yangtsze River

THIS week, *United Press* reports from Washington said that the U.S. State Department was considering whether to permit Admiral Harry Yarnell, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet, to proceed up the Yangtsze River despite the refusal of the Japanese Navy. The proposal to break the Japanese naval blockade was submitted to the State Department because of the high policy of state involved as well as the matter of naval necessity, it was asserted.

Usually reliable naval circles said that Admiral Yarnell had already issued instructions regarding procedure for American vessels on the Yangtsze in the event the State Department decides that it is time to open the river as far as Kiukiang. The decision involved the question of whether the United States should insist upon its vested rights to navigate the important China trade artery despite the Japanese contention that military necessity forbids the exclusion of United States vessels.

The Japanese have maintained, it was recalled, that the Yangtsze is still not safe for navigation by merchant ships because of floating mines set adrift by the Chinese upstream from the Japanese occupied areas. Neutral observers, it was stated, believe there are no mines in the Yangtsze or that they are so few in number that the danger involved is slight. The observers asserted that mines would have to be continually put into the river to be hazard as they would soon drift downstream into the mouth of the Yangtsze where foreign ships now navigate. For this reason, they explained, there is not much greater danger in traveling up the Yangtsze than entering the mouth of the river.

The State Department is believed to favor postponement of the proposal for sailing further up the Yangtsze on the grounds that American gunboats on the river are sufficiently provisioned to withstand a "short delay," the *United Press* said.

Nipponese Shippers Oppose Reopening

Advancing a possible explanation of the reluctance of the Japanese Naval authorities to reopen the Yangtsze River to normal traffic, Nipponese steamship officials in Shanghai this week said that all their available vessels were requisitioned for military service, according to the *China Press*.

At the present time, they said, there are no Japanese river vessels free to engage in normal freight and passenger service. Should be river be reopened at this time, some Japanese shipping men are reported to have said privately, the Nisshin Kissen Kaisha, in spite of its monopoly, would find itself at a disadvantage in competing with the old established foreign companies.

A glowing account, published in newspapers in Japan, reports the management of the Nisshin Kissen Kaisha as believing that in spite of British and other foreign competition the Japanese firm "will be able to maintain an unrivalled position" on the Yangtsze River. After reading the account here, local officials of the shipping firm took pains to explain that their entire fleet of 17 river steamers had been requisitioned by the Japanese Military and Naval authorities.

"Everything awaits the fall of Hankow," one high Japanese official of the Nisshin Kissen Kaisha said. "It is, of course, absurd to talk about operating our ships until after the fall of Hankow. There is an acute scarcity of Japanese river and coastwise tonnage," he admitted, "and there is no possibility that it can be remedied at the present time. It is, therefore, impossible for the Nisshin Kissen Kaisha, or any other Japanese shipping firm, to operate an extensive commercial service on the Yangtsze at this time."

With all their available vessels and experienced men being utilized solely for military transportation purposes, these shipping men look with grave forebodings on all proposals to open up the Yangtsze to international commercial shipping. They see the same situation that now exists on the Yangtsze delta, below the Kiangyin boom, extended all the way to Kiukiang: ships of all nationalities gayly sailing up and down the river, reaping a lucrative harvest in high freight rates, and the Nipponese, "conquerers of the land," without even a rowboat with which to compete with them.

Chinese Papers Criticise Evening Post Attitude on Lone Battalion

Two widely circulated Chinese papers, *The News Digest* and *The Morning Leader* published strong editorial attacks on the editorial attitude of the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* toward the persecution of the Chinese "Lone Battallion" by the White Russian Paid Volunteer Corps. The editorials charged that the Post's editorials had insulted the Battallion and expressed the hope the paper "was not changing its attitude." The *Leader* also referred to the Post's attitude, as expressed in a recent editorial dealing with question of American Boxer Indemnity payments to schools and libraries within Japanese controlled territory. A recent dispatch from Washington suggested that payments to institutions within Japanese-controlled territory might be withheld in the event the Japanese interfered with the management of the institutions. The Chinese paper alleged that the *Evening Post's* editorial attitude implied a recognition of Japan's invasion.

Japanese Say China and Russia Agree on Hankow Defense

THIS week, while reports told of the continuance of conversations between Moscow and Tokyo on the appointment of a Soviet-Manchurian border re-demarcation commission, dispatches from Manchukuo told of six Soviet planes flying over "Manchukuo," one of which appeared on three different occasions. There was considerable speculation here as to what could be the motive for the plane flights over "Manchukuo," in view of the fact that the recent border hostilities have been completely settled and no new incident involving troops has been reported.

A strong protest against the alleged violation of the border was lodged by the Japanese foreign office with Soviet authorities.

In the Moscow talks, various date regarding the formation of the proposed commission was consulted. However, no announcement was made as to whether the Japanese and Soviet views on

THE WATCHING EYE OF THE GIANT

David Low, New York Times.

the appointment of a neutral commissioner were approaching agreement. In previous talks, the Japanese ambassador maintained that the Japanese government was opposed to the appointment of a third-party member of the commission, as desired by Moscow.

Soviet Air Strength

The numerical superiority of the Soviet Air Force over the air force of any other power was stressed by the *Essener National Zeitung* in an article on this subject on August 20. The paper pointed out that the Soviet Union today possesses between 5,000 and 6,000 first line airplanes and from 2,000 to 2,500 second line machines. The latter however, according to the paper, are of an antiquitated and inferior type and need not be taken into consideration.

The paper discussed some of the newest types of first line machines. Of these, the "S K B 19" is said to attain a speed of 480 kilometres per hour. Mention is also made of six-engined giant airplanes reported to be able to carry 100 men and of four-engined planes of the type known as "Bolshevitinov," allegedly capable of transporting 130 persons. The paper remarked that these figures sound thantastic and that in any case it is by no means improbable that these gigantic airplanes will share the fate of similar coossal prototypes in the Soviet Union which displayed a marked tendency to crash on their first flight over considerable distances.

Hankow-Moscow Agreement?

In an editorial titled "Agreement of Views Between the Soviet Union and the Chiang Kai-shek Regime," the *Miyako*, popular newspaper, charged August 20 that the Soviet Ambassador, M. Ivan Luganets-Orelsky, has "intrigued with the Chiang administration, Japan's enemy." An agreement is reported to have been reached, the paper said, between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and M. Luganets-Orelsky regarding the defense of Hankow.

"It is worthy of censure," the journal declared, "that the Ambassador representing the Soviet Union, which maintains diplomatic relations with Japan, should negotiate regarding the military tactics of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, our enemy. A decision is reported to have been made by Chiang Kai-shek and M. Luganets-Orelsky that efforts will be made to make the Japanese forces suffer as much damage as possible. However, it must be pointed out that Chiang Kai-shek's real intention is to withdraw his Central Army forces from the Wuhan area before they receive a crushing blow, while the Soviets are waiting for a chance to control China by exhausting the powers of both Japan and the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

"In this connection letting Chiang Kai-shek defend Hankow to the last man may be said to be a chance to attain the Soviet objective. Anyhow Chinag Kai-shek will try to protect his own forces at the expense of provincial troops."

Japanese Lose Heavily to 8th Route Army

ALTOGETHER 34,007 Japanese soldiers have been killed or wounded by the 8th Route Army in various battlefields in Shansi and Hopei provinces during the nine months from September, 1937 to May, 1938. The number of Japanese war instruments, ranging from rifles and machine guns to tanks and airplanes which have either been captured or destroyed by the ex-Red forces reached a total of 12,738 pieces.

In a statement issued recently, General Chu Teh, Commander-in-chief of the 8th Route Army, revealed that no less than 570

The 8th Route Army moves on through the deep sands of Shansi Province.

engagements had been fought with the Japanese during the period under review. As a result of these battles, the Chinese suffered more than 20,000 casualties, among whom over 7,000 were Chinese Communist Party members.

The following detailed list of casualties and war trophies captured or destroyed by the 8th Route Army from September, 1937 to May, 1938, was supplied by General Chu.

Japanese wounded or killed	**34,007**
Japanese and "Manchukuoan" captured	**1,094**
Rifles captured	**6,487**
Light machine guns seized	**171**
Heavy machine guns seized	**84**
Other types of machine guns seized	**212**
Field guns captured	**72**
Trench Mortars captured	**25**
Hand-grenades seized	**80**
Mules captured	**1,584**
Horses captured	**1,783**
Anti-aircraft shells seized	**5 boxes**
High explosives seized	**20 boxes**
Airplanes destroyed	**24**
Tanks destroyed	**5**
Armored cars destroyed	**5**
Motorcars and trucks destroyed	**901**
Motor cars captured	**190**
Mule-carts captured	**847**
Radio and receiving sets seized	**10**
Telephone sets seized	**19**
Liquid poison gas	**5 boxes**
Rifle bullets seized	**countless numbers**
Food-stuffs	**large quantities**
Fur coats	**large quantities**

The number of "Manchukuoan" troops who mutinied and surrendered to the 8th Route Army were given as follows:

Numbers of soldiers	**1,366**
Machine guns taken along for surrender	**6**
Rifles taken along for surrender	**995**
Mules brought along for surrender	**30**

Matsui Says Japan Preparing for "Emergency"

Lieut.-General Makoto Matsui, recently in command on the China front, who has returned to Japan to take charge of the Western Regional Defense Headquarters in Japan, stated in the course of an interview at Moji on August 11 that "preparations are being made on the Japan-Manchukuo 'side' for the emergency with the Soviet Union." He said that the recent border issue was an "expansion of the frequent illegal crossings of the border by Soviet troops into Manchukuo. Gen. Matsui planned to take up his new position on August 22.

Jew Refugees Arrive Here from Vienna

Losing no time in departing from Vienna to seek new homes following the annexation of Austria by Herr Hitler's armed men, 15 Austrian Jews, representing the first batch of Austro-Jewish refugees to arrive in Shanghai, are now putting up with their co-nationals in this city. They arrived here on board the Conte Biancamano on August 15, practically destitute. Each was allowed to take with him 20 marks upon leaving Austria. This sum, according to the value of the mark outside of Germany, is the approximate equivalent of one pound sterling. Strangely ironic is the fact that all of them were well-to-do in Vienna, where most have left their families.

Among the arrivals was Julius Bueschel, press photographer of Willinger Photos in Vienna, one of the outstanding news photo agencies in Europe. Prior to the annexation, the agency, owned by an Austrian Jew, Mr. Willinger, brother-in-law to Mr. Bueschel, was the only agency recognized by government institutions.

The establishment in Shanghai of an international committee to grant relief to refugees from Europe has been completed. Several hundred other refugees from Europe have obtained visas and passage to China.

Mr. E. Kann, well-known financial expert, is the chairman of the organization, while other members include Mr. M. Speelman, prominent local financier and Mr. E. Kelen, former honorary Austrian Consul General in Shanghai. Mr. Paul Komor, with offices at 123 Canton Road, is honorary secretary and treasurer.

The committee has requested that donations be addressed to Mr. Paul Komor, 123 Canton Road, or Messrs. E. Kann, 113 Kiukiang Road; M. Speelman, 1 Avenue Edward VII or E. Kelen, 330 Szechuen Road.

Jews in China

The first reliable records of Jews in China came with the Tarta travelers of 9th and 14th centuries. Ibn-Batuta reported that many Jews have perished in massacres. Marco Polo mentioned Jews in connection with war between Kublai Khan and his relative Mayan.

Harrison Forman, American explorer, recently completed a study on this subject.

Many foreign and Chinese scholars who aimed to find out the point of origin of the Jews who came to China found this information had been overshadowed by inaccurate historical data. The Jews themselves, as far as tradition goes, say that their ancestors immigrated into China at the time of the Han dynasty toward the end of the reign of Mingti of the East Han regime.

Throughout Chinese historical writings, there are occasional mentions of Chinese Jews and in some of these the immigrants appeared to be people of influence. Jews are mentioned as having been summoned to come to Peking sometime between 1329 and 1354 when the power of the Mongolian rulers began to dwindle away. Like the Mohammedans, the Jews were summoned to the capital to advise the imperial court on the ways of saving the dynasty.

In Kaifeng, Ningpo, Hangchow and Peiping, where Jewish communities were to be found in the earlier days, the immigrants were known as the "Tiao Chin Chiao," or the sect "that extract the sinew." They were also known as the "Lan Mao Hui Tse," meaning the "Mohammedans with blue caps," because of the blue cap they used to wear when praying.

Synagogue Destroyed

Later during the great flood which swept over China in 1849, the synagogue of the Jewish people in Kaifeng was destroyed. This, together with the impoverishment of the immigrants, led to the splitting of the community. The Kaifeng Jews, as a result, neglected the education of their childern. The Hebrew language fell into oblivion. The critical period in China during the Taiping rebellion gave another blow to the Kaifeng Jews. Despite their misfortune, they continued to follow some of the time-honored commands such as the extraction of sinew and abstinence from pork. In 1900, many local residents still remember, members of three or four Jewish families in Kaifeng came to Shanghai. These visitors were taken care of by their co-religionists in Shanghai.

Some of these Chinese Jews were in handicrafts, others were employed as office boys. They were also taught Hebrew and the tenets and rites of the Hebrew law. Some of the Jews when interviewed said that there were still about 1,000 members of their community living in Kaifeng. They said that they abstain from pork, extract sinew from slaughtered cattle and mostly marrying among their own tribe. Interviewers learned that among members of the Kaifeng community, Jewish customs have come to oblivion, even circumcision of their new-born sons was not practised. The Jews who came to Shanghai were said to be quite Chinese in their facial features, with eye of narrow shape, broad check bones and yellow hued face. After a short stay here, these people found conditions not conducive in permanently living here. They subsequently returned to Kaifeng.

Dollar Line Granted Subsidy

The U.S. Maritime Commission, according to a report from Washington on August 20, signed an agreement with the Dollar Steamship Company whereby the Commission acquires 90% of the company's voting stocks. In return the Commission grants:

1. A five-year operating differential subsidy, through the expected appropriation of $3,000,000 annually.
2. A loan of $1,500,000 for the rehabilitation of the company's 12 vessels, only four of which are now in operation;
3. A loan of $2,500,000 for working capital.

It is understood that operations will remain in the company's hand following the successful completion of the agreement.

The operating subsidy which expired on July 25 has been renewed for 30 days to permit a final ironing out of details in the agreement between the commission and the company, *Havas* reported.

The Dollar line recently suspended its trans-Pacific sailings from Seattle and most of its round-the-world vessels are already laid up. The crew of the President Harrison which arrived in New York early this month was paid off and sent by rail to San Francisco. At the time there were only four Dollar vessels at sea. Local shippers in New York and elsewhere were unable to secure any information as to future sailing dates.

Under the terms of the agreement reached in Washington—which has yet to be officially announced—the Maritime Commission would assume operating control of the Dollar Line and would carry out a large-scale reorganization. No attempt is to be made to convert the line into a government property, it was understood. The commission's control will endure only for the period required to clear it of its Federal debt and to effect the necessary changes in its operation.

Main Points Given

The principal points in the agreement were understood to be the following:

1. Transfer to the commission, as additional collateral, of 2,100,000 shares of Class B stock, 63,000 shares of Class A stock, and conditional control of another large block of Class A stock.
2. A thorough reorganization of the line's corporate structure, included the termination of the managing agreement now in effect between the Dollar Line of California and the Robert Dollar Co. and the relinquishment of all trade-name rights by the Dollar Company of Delaware.
3. Release by the commission of R. Stanley Dollar, President of the line, from responsibility or liability for certain mortgage notes on the vessels.
4. Advance to the line by the commission of about $1,500,000 for repairs and alterations and a Reconstruction Finance Corporation Loan of about $2,000,000 for working capital.

The new agreement will probably be of five years' duration. Operation of the line would probably continue under the present management and Stanley Dollar will, it is understood, continue in an executive capacity.

The American Mail Line, an affiliate of the Dollar Steamship Company, has decided to abolish its Seattle-Far Eastern line on account of the depression in the shipping world, the *Asahi Shimbun* reported July 17. As the result, that line has come to be solely monopolized by the N.Y.K., the paper said.

The Seattle-Orient Line has heretofore been a mark of completions between the American Mail Line and the N.Y.K. While the former conducted a twice-a-month service with five ships with Seattle as the starting point and Honkgong as the terminus via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai, the N.Y.K. has managed a twice-a-month service with three vessels, starting from Kobe and ending at Seattle via Yokohama and Vancouver, the *Asahi* said.

The outcome of the abolition of the same line by the American Mail Line is being closely watched. Reportedly, the U.S. Government is planning to resume the services on that line by allotting four deluxe vessels, the paper said.

Mutilation of Magazines Protested

A protest against the mutilation of American magazines and boys shipped to Shanghai from the United States was lodged August 23 by the local American Consulate-General with the Japanese consular authorities.

The protest was made as the result of an investigation conducted by the American consular officials following a complaint from the Chinese-American Publishing Company, 160 Nanking Road. In the complaint, this concern charged that magazines and books received through the local post office from export ports in the United States had been mutilated.

It was claimed that, in some cases, whole pages had been torn out of magazines. In other instances, baragraphs had been removed. The mutilation of these publications, it was claimed, had resulted in a loss to the company. The complaint by the Chinese-American Publishing Company was filed with the American authorities last week adn an investigation was immediately started. The investigation was concluded August 22 and the protest, is said to have been of a rather sharp nature.

Talented Chinese Women to Perform in America

EARLY in September four of China's most representative and socially prominent young women together with a group of well known musicians and amateur actors will sail for the United States on a Goodwill Mission.

For almost a year the group, under the leadership of Mrs. Ernest H. S. Tong, wife of Ernest Tong, Counsellor of the Kwangtung Government, has been working out a program of unusual charm, color and merit.

The entertainment, which will be the first of its kind ever presented in America, is an adaptation of selections from the classical music, dances, drama and folk-songs of Old China. So delightful is the program that it will give American audiences a glimpse of the fine arts which characterized the China of yesterday and so lovely are the girls in their rich costumes. that it would seem as if the famous beauties of Chinese history lived again.

Professional teachers have been working with the group; technical advisors consulted; while Dr. Mei Lan-fang, has personally assisted with suggestions for costumes as well as in coaching certain of the dance numbers. Because of long hours of practice and hard work the presentation seems professional, although the cast is made up of experienced amateurs.

The young women in the group are Mrs. Tong, who it will be remembered, was co-director of Avshalomoff's Ballet, "Dream of Wei Lien;" Miss Virginia Chang, daughter of Dr. L. N. Chang, former Chinese Minister to Chili; and Miss Ethel Chen, granddaughter of Sir Shosen Chow of Hongkong, all talent favorites in Shanghai's smart social set.

Accompanying the young women will be Mrs. L. N. Chang, graduate of Randolph Macon College for Women in Virginia and a member of the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. of China.

Taking Rare Instruments

An outstanding feature of the program will be the musical selections played by the Classical Orchestra. The musicians, who are professors and members of the Ta-Tung National Musical Research Institute and the Shao Chao Institute of Classical Music are taking a number of rare old Chinese instruments to America. Among the instruments which the musicians will play will be the P'i P'a, Yang Ch'ing, Flute, High Er Hu and Low Er Hu.

Mr. Wei Tsung-loh, the master P'i P'a player of all China as well as one of the few players on the ancient seven string ch'ing and the Chinese bag pipe will lead the musicians. The other members of the orchestra are Hsu Si-sung, Lin Ya-wei, Sung Yi-teh, and Wang Chen-foh.

The group is especially fortunate in securing Mr. Chow Tse-ping, known in Shanghai as "King of Amateurs" to accompany them for Mr. Chow has had ten years experience on the stage and is most accomplished in the ancient technical and acrobatic dances.

Mr. Kwan Hung-ping, teacher of various members of the group, was for years teacher at the Custom Chinese Club and the Ching Wu Athletic Association. He will travel with the party in advisory capacity.

Early in its inception, a number of foreigners became interested in the Goodwill Mission.

Benefit for Refugees

It is no small undertaking for a group of young Chinese to finance such a project and to arrange a program of such excellence. From time to time the press carries letters of criticism from foreigners, many of them obviously uninformed, as to the part the students of China are playing in the war. The patriotic gesture made by these young people has required courage, initiative, a great purpose. Any monies made above carefully regulated expenses, will go toward Chinese Refugee work.

Having attended private showings of the entertainment at the Carleton Theatre, appreciated the purpose of their undertaking, and the high standing of the members of the group a committee of foreigners was formed, and patrons named, to assist them.

Mrs. Milton J. Helmick as Chairman of the committee will meet the group in Washington D.C. upon their arrival in America and will arrange entertainments for them in the capital.

The committee consists of Mrs. Milton J. Helmick, Chairman; Mrs. John Stauffeur Potter, Vice-chairman; Mrs. Ernest Tong, Secretary; Mr. James Mackay, Treasurer; Mr. John Morris, publicity; and Dr. Mei Lan-fang, Consultant.

The patrons in China are:

His Excellency, General Wu Te-chen of Canton, Governor of Kwangtung Province; General Chang Chun (former Minister of Foreign Affairs,); Mr. O. K. Yui (Director of Central Trust,); Dr. Lee Ting An (Commissioner of Health—League of Nations); Senior Consul N. Aall (Norwegian consul General); Dr. A. J. Alves (Consul General for Portugal); Mr. J. Hers (Chairman of Belgian Chamber of Commerce); Dr. D. Tirinnanzi (Chairman of Italian Chamber of Commerce); Sir Victor Sassoon; Dr. J. E. Baker, Director of China Famine Relief & International Red Cross of Shanghai; Father Jacquinot de Besange; and the Reverend and Mrs. Y. Y. Tsu.

In sympathy with the undertaking, the Roosevelt Line, through the American Pioneer Line has extended the courtesy of its services to this Goodwill Mission. Five members of the group are sailing on the City of Elwood; the remainder by a Canadian Pacific vessel.

U.S. Sponsors of Mission

A number of society leaders of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Boston, New York and Washington are sponsoring the Goodwill Mission in America. The group will appear before university and college, Little Theatre and various club audiences as well as giving privately arranged performances in the homes of prominent Americans.

Among the numbers on the program will be "Dance of The Theatre God;" "Scarf Dance;" Flute solo, "Temple Meditation;" Devil Dance "The King of the Ten Hells on the Way to a Festival;" folk-songs of ancient China including "The Great Wall of China;" P'i P'a Solo, "The Downfall of Chu;" the Sword Dance of Mulan, the Chinese girl patriot; dramatic sketches, "Yang Kwei Fei;" and "The Parting" from "Lady Precious Stream:" "The Dragon an the Phoenix."

Cholera Cases Increase Here

Cholera in the French Concession the week ending August 19 against displayed a tendency to increase on a rather large scale. No less than 356 cases were reported among Chinese residents of that area, as compared with 240 placed in isolation during the previous seven-day period. The percentage of deaths among reported cases during the past registered a slight decline, the total fatal cases being less than 10 per cent of all those reported, as compared with 10.8 per cent for the previous week. Actually, 31 deaths occurred among Chinese last week against 26 the week before.

Two new cases of cholera appeared among foreign residents, one of which proved fatal. This brings th total foreign cases since the outbreak of the present eipidemic to seven with two deaths. Chinese cases reported since the beginning of the outbreak last May in the French Concession number 1,971 with 208 deaths. Cures of cholera patients effected at the French Municipal Hospital for Cholera, since the epidemic started, now number 1,140, while 110 deaths occurred at this place. The number of persons inoculated by the French health authorities up to Friday of the past week has reached the large figure of 1,885,000.

Disease Increase in Hongkew

Contagious diseases in the Japanese community in the week from Aug. 7 to 13 inclusive reached the highest mark in many years, according to statistics released by Japanese health officials. Cholera cases registered numbered 15, of which 13 were genuine cases resulting in three deaths. Other cases were listed as follows: typhoid fever, 11; dysentery, 8; paratyphus, 2, and scarlet fever, 2.

Vaccine Arriving

Responding to appeals from China for more and more cholera vaccine, the Far Eastern Health Bureau of the League of Nations at Singapore has organized a world-wide scheme for donations of vaccine and is handling most of the shipments. An allotment of 50,000 doses has already arrived in Singapore from Burma. This is now on its way to the stricken areas of China.

Burma, Ceylon and Australia have been quicker than any other countries in forwarding supplies, although the United States and the Philippine Islands Red Cross, working in conjunction, are making a ready response and giving an exceptionally large amount of vaccine. These donations are part of a total of 8,000,000 doses arranged for by the League.

Quantities of vaccine being prepared by Far Eastern and other countries include the following; Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, 500,000 doses; French Indo-China, 500,000; Ceylon, 500,000; Philippine Islands, 1,000,000; Australia 500,000; Turkey, 1,000,000; Rumania, 1,000,000; American Red Cross 2,000,000; Argentina, 500,000, Denmark 100,000 and Yugoslavia, 500,000.

Everything Quiet in Shanghai on 13th, Says Domei

That public opinion in Japan would not have regarded favorably the activities of terrorists attached to the Japanese Army's Special Service Section in Shanghai on August 13 is reflected in a report of the day's incidents by *Domei News Agency* in its dispatch to Japan. According to a *Domei* report appearing in the August 14 issue of The Japan Advertiser, ". . . the first anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities in this area passed without incident this morning." The morning referred to is the same morning of August 13, 1938 we had in Shanghai, when three Japanese Army's S.S.S. terrorists were arrested in the U. S. Marines' sector, and two more, accompanied by two "Ta Tao" officials, were arrested by the police in the British sector, on Edinburgh Road.

Because it did not deal at all with "incidents," the dispatch measured only two paragraphs, and included such "hot" news as: "Elaborate precautions have been taken by police fo the two foreign concessions and all military units in the city to prevent anti-Japanese outbreaks. Chinese residents of the International Settlement and the French Concession displayed Kuomintang and National Government flags in front of their homes and offices."

THEY'LL TOUR AMERICA

Members of a troupe of socially-prominent young Chinese women who will sail in September for the United States on a Goodwill Mission. The group will appear before university, college, Little Theater and Club audiences. (Upper Left) Miss Virginia Chang, in Sword Dance of Mulan. (Upper Right) Miss Ethel Chen, in the folk song, "The Great Wall." (Circle) Mrs. Ernest Tong, Miss Virginia Chang, in a pose from the "Red Chamber Dream." (Lower Left) Mrs. Tong as Lady Precious Stream, in "The Parting." Lower (Right) Mr. Chow Tse-ping, as Ping Kwei, and Mrs. Tong, as Lady Precious, in the same drama.

Shanghai University Authorities Condemn Japanese Occupation

CONCERNING official Japanese promises to return the U.S. $2,000,000 University of Shanghai, occupied by Japanese troops since September, 1937, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society recently issued a statement condemning Japanese duplicity in the matter of their broken promise.

The society, owners of the university, have been deprived for nearly a year of the courtesy of viewing their own property, and efforts to gain admittance have been met with a series of obstacles raised by the Japanese.

The statement of the missionary group is as follows :

During the past months several statements have appeared in the press in Shanghai and in America concerning the intention of the Japanese Government to return the property of the University of Shanghai to the American owners. In an official note sent by the Japanese Foreign Minister to the American Ambassador in Tokyo and published under a *Domei* dispatch on July 17, the statement is made that in keeping with the Japanese Government's fundamental policy of respecting third power's rights and interests, a decision has been made to discontinue military occupation of the University and have army and navy forces evacuate the premises as of July 5th. This note continues to state, "This was decided upon on condition that the University will not be reopened until such time as it can be reopened without military complication."

This note, together with other statements which have appeared in the press, has given the impression to people in China and in America that the property of the University of Shanghai has been returned to the owners. In order that the American constitutencies of the University of Shanghai may have correct information concerning this matter, the representatives of the owners of the property consider that they should make the following statement.

No Rights Restored

The property of the University of Shanghai has not been returned to the owners, but remains entirely in the control of the Japanese Naval and Military authorities. None of the rights and intersets in it have been restored to the owners. Although the property was vacated by the military and naval force on July 5th, representatives of the owners are forbidden all access to and from the premises.

Since the premises were vacated on July 5th, it is evident that the interests and rights of the owners are less protected than before. We have been notified that only two Japanese guards are placed at the entrance to the campus for protection. Private information leads us to believe that thieves are taking away much of the material that was left when the property was vacated. The owners have been requested by Japanese Consular authorities to place watchmen on the grounds for protection, but since we are denied all access to the property and therefore will not be permitted to exercise jurisdiction over the watchmen or property, we have declined to do this.

Certain proposals were made concerning the return of the property which we give herewith.

On June 23 a representative of the Japanese Consulate General in Shanghai made an appointment through the American Consulate General for a conference with the representatives of the owners of the property of the University of Shanghai to discuss plans for returning this property to the owners. At the end of this conference, it was agreed that an official memorandum of the conversation held should be prepared. After the memorandum of conversation had been drafted, it was submitted to the representative of the Japanese Consulate General for suggestion and revision. We are submitting herewith a copy of this memorandum as it was revised and approved by all who took part in the conversation.

In brief, the Japanese Consular representative stated that following a trip he had made to Nanking to discuss this matter with the Naval and Military authorities, he considered that there were possibilities of reaching agreement on the following points :

1. That the property may be returned in the presence of representatives of the American Consulate General, the Japanese Consulate General and the owners of the property.
2. That, in so far as military necessity permits, arrangements may be made for placing watchmen on the property to protect it and that suitable notices may be posted prohibiting the occupation and use of the property by Naval and Military forces.
3. That upon application for permits for a definite number of carpenters for specified periods of time, permission may be granted, in so far as military necessity permits, to place workmen on the property to make necessary repairs.

The Japanese consular representative stated that because of the proximity of this property to one of the bases of Japanese Military and Naval operations, it is impossible for the Naval and Military authorities to give permission for American citizens, representatives of the owning Mission organizations, to reside on the campus. He stated that from time to time it probably would not be impossible for representatives of the owners to secure passes to visit and inspect the property.

Must Live There

The representatives of the owners of the University of Shanghai stated that it would be impossible to consider that such an arrangement would constitute a return of the property to the owners. They stated that before they could accept the property as being returned, it would be necessary that representatives of the owners be allowed to live on the property, have free access to and from the campus, and to have control of the property. They stated that even though the Japanese Naval and Military forces should evacuate the property, until the control of this property and the right to make use of it was restored to the owners, they could not consider that the property had been returned. They stated further that until such control and use of the property is restored to the owners they would consider that the Japanese Military and Naval authorities continue to be responsible for all damage to the property and deprivation of its use.

The Japanese Consular representative replied that it is not possible at this time to give permission to representatives of the owners to live on the property, have free access to and from it, and have control of it. He stated that if representatives of the owners cannot accept the kind of arrangement suggested, and insist that American representatives of the owners must live on the campus, and have free access to and from it, and have control of the property, this matter will have to be referred to the Naval and Military authorities for further consideration. The representatives of the owners stated definitely that they would not accept any arrangement for the return of the property which will not include the right of use and control by the representatives of the owners.

Terms Impossible

The Japanese Consular representative said that in discussing the return of this property, the Naval and Military authorities were concerned about the possibility that within a few months after its return, permission might be asked by the owners to reopen the University on the campus. The representatives of the owners stated that they could not by conversation or written statement abridge in any way the right of the owners of the property to use it in any way that their titles give them a right to do. They recognized, however, that circumstances connected with the present hostilities would inevitably limit the ability of the owners to put such rights into effect. They stated that at the present there are no plans for reopening the University of Shanghai on the campous and that plans have already been made for conducting the University in its present quarters during the next school semester: that is, until the spring of 1939. They recognized that it will be impossible to reopen the University of Shanghai on the campus until Chinese students can have free access to that territory.

Following this conference, the representatives of the owners drafted the following official statement with reference to the proposal made in the conversation.

> "We would not regard the University of Shanghai property as having been returned to the owners if our use of the property were restricted in the manner proposed by the Japanese Consular representative.
>
> So long as the Japanese authorities do not give us unrestricted right of access to the property, of residence on the campus, and full control of the property, we maintain that they continue to deprive us of its use. Our use of the property requires free communication between the campus and our headquarters in the International Settlement. It requires freedom to employ Chinese workers and servants and to transport materials and supplies, and to do all that is normally done in connection with the residence of our people on the campus.
>
> So long as we are deprived of full and free use of the property we shall continue to claim compensation from the Japanese authorities based upon the full value of the property."

Magistrates Authorized to Issue Permits

Transportation permits and registration certificates for vessels and vehicles will be issued at the various district magistrates' offices instead of by the provincial authorities, under an order issued by the "Kiangsu Provincial Government" to magistrates under its jurisdiction, *Domei* reported. The magistrates will be authorized to retain 20 per cent of the fees to defray necessary expenses. The balance of the amount will be remitted to the provincial government.

Duponts Develop New High Quality Synthetic Yarn

According to a report in the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* the Dupont Rayon Company has invented a new synthetic yarn which is especially suitable for women's full-fashioned hosiery. The new yarn is made of a chemical composition and does not contain cellulose and has great strength and elasticity and can take dye satisfactorily. It is said to have the nature of a continuous filament.

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War

A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th issue of The Review.

July 16.—Hankow subjected to three raids by Japanese planes, consisting of 18 heavy bombers accompanied by large number of pursuit craft. Military airdrome bombed, but little damage done; three planes were shot down, two Chinese and one Japanese.
Large-scale Japanese air raids at Hankow area in near future anticipated; Chinese air defence headquarters issues regulations to strengthen air defence.
Population in Wuhan cities reassured by General Chiang Kai-shek in talk before People's Political Council that Hankow would be safe for at least another three months; Wuhan defences said strong.

July 16.—Heavy fighting continues on southern bank of the Yangtse. Five Japanese motor-boats reported on Poyang Lake. Two Japanese warships proceeded up river from Hukou and shelled Chinese positions at Lion Hill, below Kiukiang; Chinese shore batteries answered fire. Japanese troops and warship concentrations below Kiukiang bombed by Chinese aircraft.

July 16.—Swatow shelled by Japanese warships yesterday, but no attempt made to land troops. Canton-Hankow Railway heavily bombed by Japanese planes. Enthusiasm in Canton as result of reported recapture of Namoa Island by Chinese guerillas from the Japanese.

July 16.—Increased Soviet aid for China likely to be forthcoming as result of recent developments (recall and departure of German advisers) in Hankow, said Jacques Marcuse, Havas News Agency correspondent who recently returned to Shanghai from Hankow; group of new Soviet aviation instructors arrived at Hankow; morale of Chinese forces unbroken and munitions supply ample.

July 16.—Shanghai trade, both import and export, records drop of 60 per cent during first six months of 1938 in comparison with that during same period in 1937, according to figure released by Shanghai Maritime Customs.

July 16.—Siemssen and Company, German firm in Shanghai, announces that it has taken over ownership of the Shanghai Portland Cement Works, Lunghua, and issues warning against encroachment upon the factory property.

July 16.—"Manchukuo" prohibits export of furs, skins, hair, bristles and wool, according to **Reuter** report from Tientsin.

July 16.—Puppet Nanking "Reformed Government" protested (July 15) to Shanghai Municipal Council against detention by the police of Lu Keng-chuan, described as official of Nanking's Foreign Office.

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July 17.—Fighting in Yangtse River zone quiet. Japanese warship proceeded up river 25 miles above Hukou, but later returned without attempting to shell Kiukiang.
Canton raided this morning for some 80 minutes by Japanese planes; Wongsha Station and cement works at Saichuen main targets of attack.

July 17.—Japan has promised to allow gradual return of Americans to their properties in Chinese territory occupied by the Japanese, according to announcement by U.S. State Department.

July 17.—Chinese circles at Hankow deeply disappointed at announcement made in House of Commons by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that British Government would not introduce legislation for a loan to China. Simon severely criticized; Britain asked to remember League of Nations resolutions, urging member states to give every possible assistance to China.

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July 18.—Japanese continue preparations for renewed drive along south bank of Yangtse. Japanese warships shell Chinese positions below Kiukiang. Situation in Kiukiang unchanged, although city has been completely evacuated by civilian population.

July 18.—Chinese guerillas said causing flooding of occupied territory behind Japanese lines. Dyke of Yungting river, about 20 miles northwest of Tientsin, said destroyed, threatening Tientsin with inundation. Peiping-Tientsin highway also blocked by activities of guerillas.

July 18.—Namoa Island, off Swatow, which was recaptured by the Chinese from the Japanese some days ago, said now completely cleared of Japanese soldiers, according to Chinese reports.

July 18.—Canton-Hankow Railway made net profit of $4,000,000 for fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, despite frequent airbombing of the Line.

July 18.—Eight Japanese warships reported hit and damaged by Chinese bombers during raids carried out (July 17) on Japanese warship concentrations in vicinity of Pengtseh, Hukou and Matang.
Japanese claim Chinese airdrome at Nanchang raided and set on fire.
Canton-Hankow Railway again bombed by Japanese planes.

July 18.—Shanghai Municipal Council issues regulations, warning that any person found in possession of arms or explosives without permit from Settlement authorities, or engaged in or connected with terrorist activities, is liable to be expelled from the Settlement. Text of proclamation follows:
1. That any person committing an offense against armed forces in the International Settlement will be liable to be handed over to the armed forces concerned;
2. That any person committing armed crime in the International Settlement will be refused the sanctuary of the Settlement and will be liable to expulsion therefrom;
3. That the Municipal Police are authorized to search all premises, public or private, for unauthorized arms;
4. That a reward not exceeding $5,000 will be paid to any person giving information that leads to the apprehension of terrorists;
5. That a substantial reward will be paid to any person giving information that leads to the seizure of unauthorized arms:
6. That any person found in the International Settlement in possession of arms or explosives without a permit from the Settlement authorities, or engaged in or connected with terrorist activities, will be liable to be expelled from the Settlement.

July 18.—Situation on Soviet-"Manchukuo" border tense; Japan has protested to Moscow twice, demanding withdrawal of Soviet troops from Changkufeng hill.

July 18.—Up to July 17, public contributuons made by people of Wuhan cities to the Government's war chest in "Offer Gold to the State" campaign amounted to $2,000,000.

July 18.—British representations requesting the prompt reopening to general navigation of the Yangtze, rejected by Japan's "Inner Cabinet;" British demand that representatives of British bondholders be permitted to inspect Nanking-Shanghai Railway also turned down. The "Inner Cabinet", however, confirmed a decision of War, Navy and Foreign Offices to permit the American and British residents to return to Nanking and other points along the Yangtze, "wherever conditions permit."

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July 19.—Severe fighting continuing on south bank of the Yangtze, especially in Pengtseh area, 50 miles east of Kiukiang. Flotilla of 46 Japanese warships attempted (yesterday) to land men near Poyang Lake, but were forced to withdraw by Chinese shore batteries. Chinese positions in vicinity of Hukou shelled (yesterday) by Japanese gunboats. Several strategic points southeast of Pengtseh said recaptured by the Chinese.

July 19.—Squadron of 27 Japanese bombers, escorted by pursuit planes, carried out three separate raids on Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang. Casualty figures estimated by the **Central News Agency** at 1,150 killed and wounded in three areas, while independent sources estimated casualties at 800. Hankow and Hanyang suffered worst. Theater in Hankow housing some 500 refugees hit and set on fire by bombs; many burned to death.

July 19.—Oil monopoly established in Inner Mongolia with inauguration of new petroleum company with Japanese, Mongolian and Chinese capital; viewed as visible sign of closing of the "Open Door" in North China to foreigners.

July 19.—Request for permission to build three new refugee camps on extra-Settlement road areas by Shanghai International Red Cross rejected by Japanese embassy spokesman who said plans of the Internatiosal Red Cross conflict with "city planning" of Shanghai (puppet) Administration.

July 19.—Rumored in Tokyo that Japan intends to appoint a "governor-general" or a resident-general in China; Akira Kazami, secretary-General of Japanese Cabinet, denied report.

July 19.—General Chiang Kai-shek, interviewed by Edgar Snow, correspondent of the London **Daily Herald**, declared, "Morally speaking, Japan's invasion of China has already failed. The temporary loss of a few cities is of no importance. In the course of our prolonged resistance, wherever we go, there will be the seat of the Chinese Government and the center of Chinese resistance." Activities of Chinese guerillas and the 8th Route (Communist) Army were praised. General Chiang remarked that the rear of the enemy will soon become the front. Declared that in near future, the four north-eastern provinces and Korea will become battle-fields. Wuhan defences said strong enough to withstand attacks.

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July 20.—Fierce fighting in vicinity of Pengtseh, on south bank of the Yangtse, where Chinese forces launched attack on Japanese troops to check their westward advance. Chinese forces said to have occupied hills southeast of Pengtseh and cut off communications between Japanese troops at Pengtseh and those at Matang. Chinese positions near Hukou shelled by Japanese naval craft. Three Japanese warships damaged (yesterday) by Chinese airbombing.

July 20.—Japanese attempt to recapture Namoa Island, off Swatow, so far unsuccessful, fifteen Japanese warships heavily shelled the island yesterday.

July 20.—Party of 110 British bluejackets arrives at Hankow to reinforce British sailors already patrolling British Concession there. Peter Prevot, Hongkong-born British subject, who had been detained at Wuchang since June 28 on charge of espionage activities, pleaded guilty to charge to British Consul-General, C. E. Whitamore, but denied harboring anti-Chinese motives.

July 20.—Large quantity of bricks from demolished houses owned by foreign and Chinese landlords removed during past few weeks by Japanese military from Kashing Road districts (Hongkew), according to report published in **The China Press.**

July 20.—Takahashi Nozaka, uniformed Japanese officer attached to Japanese military mission (Special Service Section) in northern Anhwei, arrested by Shanghai Municipal Police at Oriental Hotel. In his room were found large quantities of opium and heroin, a revolver and seven rounds of ammunition.

July 20.—Trade agreement concluded between Germany and "Manchukuo" providing for increases in purchases by the two countries, according to Tokyo **Nichi-Nichi.**

July 20.—General Lung Yun, Chairman of Yunnan, arrived (July 19) at Hankow to see General Chiang Kai-shek.

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July 21.—Under cover of heavy bombardment from Japanese warships, Japanese transports landed (July 20) 2,000 troops and 26 tanks at Hukou, on southern bank of Yangtse. Wankiang, on north bank of the Yangtse, opposite Matang, recaptured by the Chinese July 19. Fierce attack on Kiukiang by Japanese thought pending.
Japanese troops being rushed up Yangtse for Kiukiang fighting zone at the rate of 5,000 daily during past two weeks, according to report in **The China Press.**

July 21.—Japanese aircraft carrier, **Notoro,** with 40 planes aboard, bombed and practically destroyed by Chinese planes on Yangtse on July 3, according to report in **Shipping Review,** Shanghai. Hulk of the vessel being towed to Japan.

July 21.—"European powers greatly overestimating the Japanese war machine, which now lacks its pre-war unity," said General von Falkenhausen, former chief German military adviser to China, in interview with Singapore correspondent of London **Daily Herald.**

July 21.—Crisis on the Soviet-"Manchukuo" border near Changkufeng hill aggravated; one Red Army soldier killed by "Manchukuo" border guards. Tokyo Army officers confer on steps to the taken.

July 21.—Pengpu, northern Anhwei railway town, to be seat of new puppet Anhwei Provincial Government with Nyi Tao-heng, son of ex-Anhwei warlord, Nyi Shih-chung, as governor.

July 21.—Phillippine Red Cross announces that first shipment of anti-cholera vaccine for China, consisting of 1,000,000 doses, will reach Hongkong on August 1.

July 21.—Sir Geoffry Northcote, Governor of Hongkong, arrived at Canton on visit; sees Gens. Yu Han-mou and Wu Te-chen.

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July 22.—Japanese continue to mass troops on upper Yangtse in preparation for new offensive on Hankow. Little fighting reported, but Japanese navy and air forces active. Six Japanese gunboats shell Chinese positions western shore of Poyang Lake, but Chinese troops succeeded in preventing the Japanese from landing. Peiping-Hankow Railway in vicinity of Hankow bombed by nine Japanese planes. More Japanese reinforcements landed on southern bank of the Yangtse between Pengtseh and Hukou. Two Japanese divisions said to have been concentrated for advance on Kiukiang and Nanchang.
Damaged during operations in upper Yangtse, Japanese destroyer (Number 24) towed into Shanghai harbor for repairs, according to report in Shanghai shipping circles. Troop transport, **Shensi Maru No. 1,** also badly damaged.

July 22. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, threatened Japan would use force unless Soviet troops were withdrawan from Chungkufeng hill on Soviet-"Manchukuo" border. Threat said made (July 21) during interview with Soviet Foreign Commissar, M. Litvinoff, when the latter insisted that the region was Soviet territory.

July 22.—Group of 16 Chinese aviators who received training in Philippine Islands, arrived at Hongkong from Manila en route to Hankow to join the Chinese Air Force.

July 22.—Ministry of Foreign Affairs scheduled for removal to Chungking from Hankow at the end of this month. Various foreign embassies will follow suit.

July 22.—Ninghsia ready to resist any Japanese attacks, declared Gen. Ma Hung-kwei, Chinese (Mohammedean) Chairman of the province.

July 22.—British interests in Wuhan cities will be safeguarded and British residents will not withdraw in case of a Japanese advance, stated British Consular officials in Hankow.

July 22.—Ken-ichi Abe, financial editor of **Osaka Mainichi,** who recently toured North and Central China, declared in articles published in his paper, "Japan could never hope to become the leader of China until the Nipponese have destroyed the headquarters of international imperialistic exploitation and taken complete control of Shanghai."

Chinese Police Officer Given Lavish Funeral

A glowing tribute was paid to Shanghai's outstanding detective August 21 by the most lavish funeral procession to wend its way, through local thoroughfares since the funeral of Sheng Keng-pao Manchu dynasty multimillionaire, 24 years ago. The hearse bearing the remains of the late Superintendent Loh Lien-kwei, S.M.P. was driven along an eight-mile course which took in the main streets of the International Settlement. The procession itself was a mile long, and required approximately an hour to pass a given point.

Superintendent Loh's 27-year career with the Shanghai Municipal Police was prematurely ended by assassins' bullets, which murdered the best Chinese police official in the annals of S.M. Police history outside the Central Hotel, corner of Hoopeh and Canton Roads, on August 18.

Throngs five and six-deep lined the streets on the itinerary for a full hour before the start of the procession. More than 1,000,000 Chinese and foreigners witnessed the largest funeral to be held in Shanghai in a score of years. Traffic was tied up to allow the procession to pass, and a large force of police officers lined the streets along which the cortege was to pass, working overtime to keep back the curious thousands who persisted in surging onto the roads.

The hearse carrying the expensive $3,000 "nan" wood casket was followed by 16 Chinese and foreign plainclothesmen of the Shanghai Municipal Police. These kept their gun-hands on their revolvers in their pockets for every inch of the eight-mile course.

More than 100 cars and trucks participated in the procession. Near the head of the apparently endless stream of mourners moved a car carrying a portrait of the deceased and another car earing the spiritual tablet. Flower lanterns, large banners, Chinese bands, monks, Taoist priests, nuns, mourning scrolls and a car bearing the late superintendent's police cap and details of his career were also included. Midway in the procession marched Major K. M. Bourne, S.M.P. Commissioner, accompanied by Deputy-Commissioners S. C. Young and Captain H. M. Smyth. They were followed by Special Japanese Deputy-Commissioner C. Akagi and others. High officials of the French Police marched ahead.

Estimated Cost: $30,000

A local garage placed its entire fleet of cars at the disposal of the committees handling the funeral arrangements. The funeral, it is estimated, cost the family of the deceased approximately $30,000.

A pearl valued at $10,000 is said to have been placed in the deceased's mouth and a jade bracelet, appraised at $4,000, put on one arm. According to an old Chinese superstition, these gems produce the effect of embalment.

Meanwhile, the reward of $5,000 reported to have been posted by the Settlement authorities for information leading to the arrest and conviction of slayers of Superintendent Loh has yielded no results. Unconfirmed Chinese reports, however, declare that experts of the S.M.P. Ballistics Department have traced the bullets extracted from Mr. Loh's body as coming from one of the 27 pistols sold to the Japanese Special Service Section not long ago.

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85-485

Yenching Defies the Japanese

BY S. T. HSIEH (謝善生)

WHEN Peiping fell into the hands of Japanese militarists late last summer, many an alumnus and friend worried about the fate of Yenching University. What are the Japanese going to do with this American-endowed Christian co-educational institution? Will she suffer the same fate as Nankai University of Tientsin, which was mercilessly destroyed by Japansee aerial bombardments? Can she carry on her academic program in the "occupied" area? They all speculated.

In August, 1937 there were already reports circulating in Shanghai and elsewhere to the effect that her garden-like campus was evacuated, that a dud fell beside the University Library, and that about 100 students were arrested around the campus, but all these were later proved to be unfounded romors. Meanwhile, President J. Leighton Stuart was busy in Peiping negotiating with the Japanese concerning the continuation of the University without the infringement of her ideals. After some tactful and patient negotiations, he was finally able to announce that Yenching University was to be opened for study as planned. And so the academic year of 1937-8 commenced in September 1, and when registration was over, no less than 501 students enrolled for study.

It seems President Stuart's motive for carrying on Yenching's program was misunderstood by a good number of his students, alumni and friends. He was charged with "cooperation with the Japanese," "poisoning the mind of China's younger generation," and all. As a matter of blunt fact, Yenching has never been affiliated with any political organizations whatsoever. Yenching's policy has been a policy of non-intervention. There were many frictions and incidents arising between the University and the Japanese authorities. In all cases Yenching appealed to reason, and tackled the problems with tact and patience, never going astray from her motto: Freedom through Truth for Service.

Would Close Doors

"A University," said President Stuart to me, "must be free from political involvements. We will not hesitate to close our doors if the Japanese meddle with our affairs. The Japanese have not interfered and shall not interfere with our activities."

Many attempts have been made by the Japanese requesting Yenching to conform to the new regulations of the Peiping Puppet Government. But when they infringe upon the University's ideals, such requests have never been tolerated. For instance, in the last fall semester, there was an order to the effect that several Japanese professors be "installed" at Yenching to teach Japanese Language, Japanese History and Culture, but the order was ignored. Yenching already had Chinese instructors of Japanese Language, and if she thought it necessary to teach the students Japanese History and Culture, she would invite qualified Japanese professors herself.

Many times Japanese soldiers attempted to make mountains out of molehills by breaking into the campus, by trying to arrest some particular students (who were absent from the campus), and charging the student body with an anti-Japanese movement. But almost all of them were checked in due time. No Japanese may enter the University campus, unless he is on business; there is no *visible* anti-Japanism in the campus; and no Japanese may arrest students without the consent of the University. One time two Japanese soldiers deliberately attempted to start trouble at Yenching. One of them wrote "Down with Japanese Imperialism" on the wall near the East Gate of the University, while the other took a picture of the mammoth writing. The picture was to be sent to the Japanese Gendarmerie as an authentic proof of anti-Japanese movement among Yenching students. Unfortunately for the soldiers, the plot proved to be abortive because they were discovered red-handed by one of the professors!

Not only is Yenching still academically free, but she is still loyal to the Chinese Government. She will not hoist the five-barred and Eight Diagram flags of the Peiping Puppet Government and the Hsin Min Hui respectively; she will not participate in anti-Kuomintang parades; she will not celebrate the inauguration ceremony of bogus political organizations of Peiping. When the Puppet Government staged a mass demonstration denouncing the Chiang Kai-shek regime and compelled Yenching students to participate in the parade last June, the order was flatly refused. "We have no right nor means," said Dr. Stuart, representing Yenching, Catholic and Sino-French Universities of Peiping, "to persuade or compel our students to participate in any demonstrations or other political activities."

Life at Yenching Quiet

For the past year life at Yenching was comparatively quiet and tranquil. The student body totalled only 501 for the first semester. Social gatherings were practically eliminated from the extra-curricular activities. But one can be sociable at sports events, religious practices, and academic get-togethers, too. Less than 10 per cent of the student body dance, but they do not dance at the "White Palace" because the cabaret is owned and operated by the Japanese; about 10 per cent of them go to the shows, but they do not go to Capitol Theatre (no matter Greta Garbo or Robert Taylor) because the cinemansion is Japanese-owned now. In place of social parties, the Students' Life Committee organized hikes, bicycle trips and picnics to the Western Hills; the Departments for Physical Education for Men and Women organized intercollege contests and open tournaments—football, basketball, tennis, ping-pong, volleyball, baseball, archery, skating, ice hockey and paddle tennis; they staged an Athleitc Day in which the whole faculty and student body turned out for mass exercise and individual athletic skill demonstrations. Every extra-curricular activity was undertaken with the hope of integrating the college spirit, and training cooperation and leadership.

The first semester of the academic year 1937-8 closed without any major untoward incidents. When the spring semester began, more old students returned to the campus, and the total number of the student body increased to 588. Along with it the Japanese pressure of interference increased, too, until it was found necessary for Yenching to consult with the Ministry of Education in Hankow. President Stuart, representing the University, conferred twice with Mr. Chen Li-fu and other high officials of the Government. In each case he was highly praised and encouraged for his valor in carrying on the academic activities of Yenching. Moreover, he Minister of Education Voluntarily wrote a letter addressed to the faculty and administrative staff of Yenching appraising their commandable work in North China. Grants to Yenching for the next academic year have been extended from the Ministry of Education, the China Foundation and the Rockefeller Institute. All of these prove that Yenching's position as an institution of high learning is still officially recognized by cultural organizations.

School Will Not Yield

The firm and unyielding attitude of Yenching University towards the Japanese authorities is taken by many foreign observers to mean an unripe closure of her academic activities in North China. It was even doubted if she would still be able to continue on for the coming adacemic year. Whether this is true, one needs only to wait and see. The latest *Reuters'* despatch from Peiping seem to indicate that she will continue, "come what may." This much may be said with certainty: Yenching shall not yield for her ideals —Freedom through Truth for Service.

"I do not mind receiving personal harm or injury;" remarked President J. Leighton Stuart to me, "one year of carrying on activities in an 'occupied' area has taught me how to conquer fear."

Cooperation with the Japanese? Bah! Not Yenching University.

Yenching to Reopen Sept. 1

With nearly 400 new students admitted by the recent entrance examination, Yenching University is looking forward to a record enrolment next month, on the first day of which the 1938-9 academic year is due to begin. A responsible official of the University told *Reuter* that the University will open on September 1 according to schedule. He added that one of the fundamental principles of the University was academic freedom, and if this freedom could be maintained, the University would carry on.

He emphasized that the authorities of the University will not hositate to close the institution if outside pressure (presumably by the Japanese), renders the exercise of academic freedom impossible. Situated outside the city, and on the road to the Summer Palace, Yenching occupies one of the most beautiful campuses in Peiping. Shortly after the Japanese occupation last Autumn, there were rumours that it would not be able to re-open, but these were later proved to be unfounded.

During the past year, there has been no interruption of academic work at the University. The University closed for the summer vacation in June, but owing to the difficulty of travel more students chose to remain at the University during the summer months than in previous years. The University organized a special committee to look after their welfare.

Japan Says Respect of Third Power Rights Not Conditional

Japan will accord "unqualified respect" to the rights and interests of third-party Powers in China, a Japanese Foreign Office spokesman said August 24. This, he said, had already been enunciated as a guiding principle of Japanese policy by Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, Foreign Minister. The spokesman made this declaration when asked by foreign correspondents if Japan would respect the rights of third Powers only if the latter were to abandon a "pro-Chinese" policy.

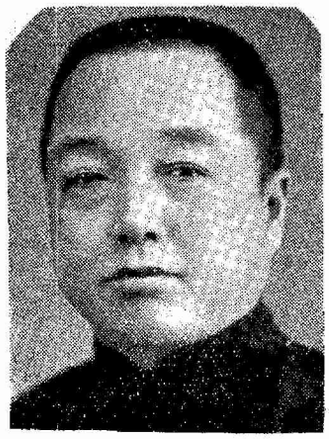
The spokesman, however, remarked that it was "only natural" that the foreign Powers concerned should also pay "due consideration" to the fact that Japan was engaged in a major conflict, not only in North China, but in Central and South China as well.

Local Shops Apply for 100,000 Bales of Rice

A notice issued by the Shanghai Rice and Bean Merchants' Association to its member shops, asking the latter if they wish to take up a share of the 100,000 bales of foreign rice to be purchased by the association, met with an enthusiastic response, *Domei* reported last week. Within a short period after the issuance of the notice, the association received from its members applications for the purchase of more than 100,000 bales of foreign rice.

Who's Who in China

Yang Mo-shih, Government official; born at Yenshan, Hopei, 1889; graduate of the Chihli Commercial College; joined the army and served as secretary and commissary of the 16th Mixed Brigade; Director of the Opium Suppression Bureau at Tungkwan, Shensi; Director of the Chengyang Gate Tax Bureau, Peking; Managing-Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway under the former Peking Government; Director of the Commissariat of the Headquarters of the Tupan (Governor-General) of Kansu and concurrently Commissioner of Finance: Commissioner of Finance and concurrently Commissioner of Reconstruction, Kansu Provincial Government; Mayor of Sian, Shensi; Advisor to the Commander of the 29th Army and Chairman of the Chahar Provincial Government (Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan); Member, Committee of Communications, the Hopei-Chahar Political Council; Member, the Chahar Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Finance; now with Gen. Liu Ju-min, Chairman of Chahar, in carrying on guerilla activities behind Japanese lines in the Northwest; last known address: Department of Finance, Chahar Provincial Government, Kalgan, Chahar.



楊慕時字斌甫
Yang Mo-shih

Hungjao Fighting Results in Death of British Youth

Shanghai's Hungjao area is again becoming a theater of war for the Sino-Japanese struggle. Last week, Chinese guerillas attacked the Hungjao Airdrome, liquidated a few of Japan's puppet Chinese police and succeeded in planting the Chinese flag on the field. From time to time, in the past month or so, clashes, some heavy, others mere skirmishes have broken out between the guerillas and the Japanese. In these cases, the dead left on the field were either Chinese or Japanese.

This week, the British community lost one of its members during the heighth of battle between a Japanese outpost and a handful of Chinese irregulars. Richard Norman Keys, 22-year-old son of Major P. H. Keys, architect at 10 Chenkachiao Road, off Hungjao Road, was killed when a stray bullet hit him while sleeping on the roof of his house early in the morning of August 21.

His father heard his groans, attempted to rush to his aid but was prevented from doing so by a continuous hail of bullets. The young man, a tubercular patient, died just before he reached the Country Hospital some three hours later.

A Japanese report on the incident traced the bullets which killed young Keys to the guns of the guerillas.

The following morning, heavy fighting again broke out. Although Japanese attempted to minimize it, foreign residents in the Hungjao area said the battle continued until afternoon.

Following the surprise attack on August 21 Japanese troops conducted searches in the various villages for traces of the guerillas. Many houses on Great Western Road were visited. Trucks laden with soldiers armed to the teeth were patrolling the various roads in the Hungjao district.

156 Industrial Mishaps Here in July

Industrial accidents reported to the Shanghai Municipal Council in July numbered 156, of which five were fatal. One woman was killed and 15 were injured. The causes of 145 are known with sufficient accuracy and 39 have been the subject of detailed investigation and instruction in prevention. Classified by causes, 28 accidents, of which three were fatal, were caused by persons falling. Machinery operated by power was responsible for 28 non-fatal accidents. There were 21 injuries and one fatality due to falling bodies. Seven persons were injured as a result of explosions. Four accidents of which one was fatal, were caused through electricity.

Kobe Again Flooded

Heavy cloudbursts occurred over Kobe August 19 for the third time within six weeks with the result that more than 10,000 houses have been flooded. Five persons were seriously injured in a gas explosion. The Kobe-Shimonoseki railway line was inundated for a distance of 300 yards between the stations of Suma and Shioya when a railway dyke overflowed, thus suspending the traffic.

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Men and Events

Fred Fairman, manager of Dodge and Seymore at Manila, arrived in Shanghai last week on a business trip.

Randal Gould, Editor of the Shanghai *Evening Post*, departed for Japan on Saturday, Aug. 20 on a two weeks' vacation.

The flagship of the Italian Far Eastern Fleet, the Montecucolli, which has been on a courtesy visit to Manchukuo, has returned to Shanghai.

The Greek Government has announced its intention of shortly opening a Legation in Tokyo. Greek interests in Japan are now being looked after by the Danish Minister.

Reginald Sweetland, correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*, who has been in Hongkong and Canton, returned to Shanghai last week and departed immediately for Manchukuo.

Dr. Juniro Takakusu, 72-year old professor emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University, sailed for Honolulu on August 17 where he will spend a year lecturing on Japanese Buddhism at Hawaii University.

W. Van Buskirk, formerly deputy Marshal of the United States Court for China, who returned to the United States two years ago, arrived in Shanghai last week for a visit of several months.

J. V. Crowe, Manager of Ford Motor Exports, Inc., returned to Shanghai last week from a business trip to Manila. Mrs. Crowe, who was on a vacation in Japan, has also returned to Shanghai.

Chinese young women at Hankow and elsewhere in the interior have adopted the style of wearing red socks which are declared to be symbolic of China "marching along roads soaked in the blood of fallen heroes."

Sir Robert and Lady Calder-Marshall were hosts on Saturday, Aug. 20 at luncheon for the members of the British Universities and Schools Club. Some 40 guests attended the function which was held at the Cathedral Girls School.

According to reports in the Chinese newspapers, Chinese tea valued at $10,000,000 has been shipped to Russia by way of Hongkong and Vladivostok. A further consignment valued at $5,000,000 will be sent shortly, according to the report.

Edward Silbon, 70-year old acrobat, once rated as the greatest aerial performer of his period and long connected with the Barnum Shows, is visiting in Shanghai in the course of a sight-seeing tour of the Orient. He is accompany by his wife.

All leading Lithuanian burgomasters, led by the Mayor of Kaunas, have adopted a resolution strongly protesting against the "inadmissable bombing of open towns." The resolution was passed in response to a communication from the Mayor of Canton.

Jorawarmull Motilal, editor and proprietor of the *Hyderabad Bulletin*, who is touring Japan investigating economic conditions, was quoted in the Osaka *Mainichi* as stating that Indians in general "support Japan and understand Japan's noble mission in the Orient."

Jen Yuan-tao, Minister of Public Safety of the Nanking "Reformed" Government and concurrently Mayor of Nanking, returned to Shanghai on August 19 from Peiping where he conferred with officials of the Provisional Government. Mr. Jen traveled by way of Dairen on the D. K. K. Ship Dairen Maru.

The Japanese authorities have made a barter deal with Germany whereby Yen 400,000 worth of German cinema films will be imported into Japan. The deal was made under the German-Manchukuo trade barter accord which was signed last October. For a considerable time there has been a "film famine" in Japan due to exchange restrictions.

According to *Domei* the Chinese Residents Association of Nagasaki, Japan, purchased Yen 13,000 worth of Japanese "patriotic" bonds. The dispatch alleged that the Chinese organization on August 13 passed a resolution condemning the regime of General Chiang Kai-shek.

Fumitaka Konoe, son of the Premier of Japan, who has been a student at Princeton University has returned to Tokyo. He was accompanied by Prof. John Harvey of the department of political science of the University and also by a classmate, Stuart Atkin. Young Konoe has been appointed secretary to his father.

The following from Komei Yokota, Hongkong correspondent, in the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* for Aug. 11: "There are many Chinese in Kunming (Yunnan) who are still friendly to Japan, but they are mostly aged now and have not much influence." Correspondent Yokota referred to Kunming as Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's "last hideout."

A. D. Brankston, formerly a resident of Shanghai, has been appointed Keeper of Oriental Antiques and Ethnography at the British Museum in London. He will succeed R. L. Hobson. He was formerly a student at the Cathedral School and is under 30 years of age. He was connected with the Chinese Art Exhibit in London and later spent a year in art study in China.

A total of 57 Chinese factories have removed from Shanghai and other points on the Lower Yangtsze, to Szechuen province, according to a report of the Ministry of Economics at Chungking on Aug. 18. Some 20 of the factories are machine-tool works. The Government has decided to advance a loan of $1,200,000 to the proprietors to enable them to construct buildings.

The British Butterfield and Swire coastal steamer Ninghai arrived in Shanghai on Aug. 7 from Vladivostok with a passenger list consisting largely of wives and children of Soviet citizens and diplomatic officials residing in Shanghai. The Ninghai was the first ship to make the direct trip from Vladivostok to Shanghai since the service of the Union Steamship Company was suspended last year.

Japanese Buddhists have announced the early initiation of an extensive "missionary" campaign in China which will be sponsored by the Japanese Buddhists Federation and the Tokyo Ministry of Education. Some 200 Japanese Buddhist priests are being prepared as teachers by being given an intensive "three weeks course" in the Chinese language. The Buddhist Federation of Japan has a membership of 150,000 priests.

Dr. Paul Yu Pin, Catholic Bishop of Nanking, who lectured in Belgium, France and the United States for several months, is now in Chungking where he was welcomed by representatives of 130 local civic organizations. He stated that the world had already demonstrated its deep sympathy for China and that the ultimate success of China's campaign of resistance "is no longer in doubt."

The Japanese military authorities require all Chinese in cities under their control to possess a "peaceful resident's" certificate, for which a fee is charged. Recently it was discovered that the Chinese in Nanking had developed a profitable trade in these certificates which were being sold and re-sold. In order to stop the practice the Japanese ordered all certificates cancelled, following which a new type of document will be required bearing the owner's photograph.

Bunzo Kubo, secretary of the Japanese Finance Ministry, has arrived in Shanghai where he will serve as Financial Commissioner. He succeeds Minoru Inamori, who has returned to the Ministry at Tokyo. Takeo Yumato, connected with the Bank of Japan, has been appointed Financial Commissioner at Peiping in succession to Ryuta Chuo, who also has returned to duty at the Ministry.

Tsang Kwei-kung, formerly a Chinese servant employed at the German Paulun Hospital, was convicted as a "quack" doctor and sentenced to jail for five years by the First Special District Court last week. Tsang had set up shop as an eye specialist and recently caused the death of a 7-year old girl named Pen Yung-di, brought to him for eye infection. He injected into her eye a solution of Natrium Kakoylieum which resulted in acute nflammation of the kidneys, causing the girl's death.

The U. S. Federal Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, on August 9 upheld the patent rights of a Japanese, Genzo Shimadzu of Kyoto, on a process concerned with the manufacture of battery plates from a lead powder base. The court ruled that six patents held by Shimadzu are valid and ordered the Philadelphia Electric storage Battery Company (Exide Company) to reimburse the Japanese inventor for infringement. The suit was filed by the Japan Battery Company of which Mr. Shimadzu is president. An earlier trial also awarded judgment to the Japanese. The trial began in 1927 when the original complaint was made. The amount of money involved is U. S. $80,000,000, but the court will calculate the actual damages sufiered by the Japanese firm. Mr. Shimadzu, in an interview said he intended to donate a battleship to the Japanese Navy when he cellected his money.

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Kenji Kodama, former president of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has been appointed advisory director of the Bank of Japan.

Col. Joseph Stillwell, U. S. Military Attache, who has been in Peiping for several weeks, passed through Shanghai this week on his way to Hankow.

W. J. Kelly, President of Muller and Phipps (China), Ltd., is departing shortly on a business trip to New York. He plans to return to Shanghai in about six months.

Richard C. Patterson, Jr., who spent considerable time in China in business several years ago, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of Commerce at Washington.

Foreign newspaper correspondents in Shanghai were entertained by the Japanese press conference spokesmen at a garden party at Rokusan Garden in Chapei (beyond Hongkew Park) on Monday afternoon of this week, this being the anniversary of of the first Japanese press conference held in Shanghai, Aug. 22, 1937.

Special dispatch in the Tokyo *Asahi* from its correspondent in Hongkong:—"Major-General E. Lepin, Soviet Military Attache in China, took part in an important strategic discussion (at Hankow) and has become military adviser since the withdrawal of the German advisers. . . . Soviet organs in China are now menaced by purging. . . Consul I Spilwanek has been recalled and his where-abouts are unknown. . . . "

The residence of Pu Kuan, cousin of Henry Pu Yi, Emperor of Manchukuo, was robbed of valuables worth more than Y.4,700 according to a report in the *Hochi Shimbun*. The residence is located at Sanya, Yogogi, Shibuya Ward, Tokyo. The articles stolen included a pearl necklace, a platinum ring with a diamand and another with a setting of chrysophrase, which were in a handbag belonging to Mrs. Pu.

Fresh Culture for Peiping! Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* for August 11 reported that the new "Cultural Enterprises Section" of the Foreign Office has dispatch a party of Japanese culture representatives to the ancient Chinese capital. They will confer with Wang Keh-min concerning the organization of the East Asia Cultural and Educational Association which, in turn, will serve as an organ of the larger Sino-Japanese Cultural Cooperation.

Daniel C. Roper, U. S. Secretary of Commerce, announced on Aug. 17 the appointment of a Committee to make a detailed investigation of the disappearance of the Hawaiian Clipper. The committee will consist of Robert Hoyt, Philip Salzman and Wm. Miller of the Bureau of Air Commerce and Col. W. S. Smith and Thomas Hardin of the Air Safety Board. The meetings of the Committee will be held in San Francisco, but one member will probably fly to Manila.

According to *The Nation*, N. Y.—"Each week Japanese soldiers in China are provided with mimeographed postcards reading: 'I am fine, the war is splendid, I will be home soon.' All they have to do is fill in name, date, front, and mail them home . . . . The Japanese press recently quoted Major General James G. Harbord—now on the retired list of the United States Army—as urging foreigners to 'withhold judgment on Japan's policies for the time being.' "

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Fitch of Shanghai attended the annual Y. M. C. A. Conference at Lake George, N. Y., following which they drove from Detroit (in a new Ford) to Pasadena. Cal., where they are temporarily residing. They were accompanied on the trip by Albert and Edith Fitch of Wooster, Ohio and John and Robert Fitch. They visited in Chicago and made a tour through Estes Park, Rocky Mountain National Park, Bryce Canyon, Kaibab Forest, Grand Canyon and Boulder Dam. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fitch have been lecturing since their arrival in U. S. several months ago.

Manchukuo Sends Japanese and Chinese as Representatives to Germany

The Manchukuo Government, recently recognized by Germany, has sent a mixed delegation of Chinese and Japanese as diplomatic and consular representatives to Berlin and Hamburg. The new Manchukuo Minister will be Lu I-wen, but his staff is largely composed of Japanese. The first consul at Hamburg will be An Chi-yun, but under him will be a Japanese vice-consul, Seitoku Sawaguchi. The present Manchukuo commercial representative in Germany is a Japanese named Kiyoshi Kato. He called on the German foreign office on Aug. 20 and annouuced that he had been appointed Minister to serve pending the arrival of Lu I-wen. Dr. Kurt Knoll, present German commercial agent in Hsinking will probably remain as Germany's Minister to the puppet state.

Japanese Officer in Shanghai War Kills Himself

Com. Hiromitsu Ikeda, 42-years of age, connected with the Sasebo Naval Station, killed himself on Aug. 11 by cutting an artery in his throat with his sword. He left a note stating that he was disappointed because illness prevented him from going to the China front. He participated in the first Japanese intervention here in 1932. He is survived by his widow, three sons and three daughters.

In the United States Court for China

In the matter of the change of name of MRS. THERESA KOWALSKI

Cause No. 4346
Special Proceeding No. 2225
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China this 17th day of August, 1938.
WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. Theresa Kowalski, an American citizen residing in China, has filed her petition in this Court praying for authority to change her name to Mrs. Theresa Kowles.

Any person interested may, on or before September 4, 1938, offer and show to said Court why the said petition should not be granted.

WILLIAM T. COLLINS, Clerk
United States Court for China

In the United States Court for China

In the matter of the change of name of ALEXANDER G. KOWALSKI

Cause No. 4347
Special Proceeding No. 2226
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China this 17th day of August, 1938.
WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Alexander G. Kowalski, an American citizen residing in China, has filed his petition in this Court praying for authority to change his name to Alexander G. Kowles.

Any person interested may, on or before September 4, 1938 offer and show to said Court why the said petition should not be granted.

WILLIAM T. COLLINS, Clerk
United States Court for China

A Book Every Shanghai Businessman Should Read

Forty Years of American-Japanese Relations, by Foster Rhea Dulles, D. Appelton-Century Company, New York, 1937. Price U.S.$3.00

THE book, "Forty Years of American-Japanese Relations," should be required reading for all those American business men in China, publicists and missionaries who have been urging the American Government and its officials in the Far East to take a more vigorous stand against Japanese aggression in the hope of keeping wide the Open Door or of maintaining a bit of the territorial integrity of China.

Mr. Dulles tells the story of the relations between the United States and Japan since 1898, of the very real friendship which existed at the turn of the century, and of the change which began to take place after the Russo-Japanese war in 1905, gradually at first and then with increasing rapidity and intensity until at the time of the Manchurian Incident in 1931 and the attack on Shanghai in 1932, America took the lead, among the nations of the world, in condemning Japanese actions.

This is also the story of the increasing intervention of the United States in the affairs of the Far East. An intervention which, as the author points out in his preface, has never been carried,

> "to the point where it could effectively attain our declared objectives of upholding the Open Door and safeguarding China's independence. Our policy has not conformed to the realities of the situations in which we have attempted to intervene. In striking contrast to the popular support that Japan's program has always been able to command among her own people, American policy has not had the essential backing of a popular determination to uphold it by force. We have consequently made bold declarations of policy whose possible effect has invaribly been nullified by enforced inaction; we have advanced aggresively in defense of our interests, and on sober second thought have beat a cautious retreat."

U.S. Championship of China

The history of America's alternate championship of China against Japan and her retreat when it began to appear that use of force was the only effective means of doing so, is told in a clear convincing manner. The Harriman and Knox railway plans, the Californian troubles, the trip around the world of the American fleet in 1907, the 21 Demand and Japan's activities in Shantung while the world was at war, the Siberian expedition, and the Washington Conference all pass in pass in review. There is no attempt to excuse Japan for her actions in fact the author is free with criticism of Japan's policy and shows that he is fully aware of what is happening in the Pacific area. In commenting upon Japan's "Monroe Doctrine" and comparing it witu the American original, Mr. Dulles says;

> "Whereas the underlying purpose hehind our policy, even though there have been times when it has been violated, is the preservation of the independence of the Latin American republics, the clear goal of Japan's policy was the complete subordination of China to Japanese influence."

The author points to the granting of independence to the Philippines as the greatest example of retreat during the past forty years. He ascribes this reluctance on the part of the American people to take forcible measures, to a growing realization that American national interests in the Orient had been greatly exaggerated. These interests, he says, "might be worth protection by diplomacy; they were assuredly not worth protection by force."

Mr. Dulles points out that while our trade and investments in China have grown considerably since the declaration of the Open Door Policy in 1900, by 1930 our China trade was still less than three percent of our total foreign trade and the value of our investments in China was only about 1.3 percent of our total foreign investments. Furthermore, he adds, our trade with China is considerably less than our trade with Japan and in 1935, Japan bought over five times as much in the United States as did China.

At the same time the American people were beginning to realize the significance of such facts, the Japanese nation was forging ahead in its determination to become the dominating factor in East Asia. Mr. Dulles tell how, in the early years of the present Roosevelt Administration, an effort was made, by means of an exchange of notes between Secretary Hull and Foreign Minister Hirota and other methods, to smooth out the relations between the United States and Japan. While this attempt to cultivate friendly relations with Japan was said to be partly due to economic causes, it is believed by Mr. Dulles to have been more the result of a sober realization that there was no peaceful way by which Japan could be restrained. While the policy of former Secretary Stimson was not completely abandoned it was toned down. But, as the author says,

> "Japan could read between the lines that our interest in assering measures for safeguarding either China's markets or her territorial integrity was at a very low ebb."

One cannot help wondering how much this reading by Japan of the American attitude in 1933-35 may have influenced her decision to go ahead in 1937 with her present venture.

Naval Issue Discussed

The author brings the book to a close with a discussion of the naval issue and make a brief but telling comparison between the conditions prevailing at the time of the Washington Conference and those at the time of the London Naval Conference in 1935. He points out that in 1921 the United States had been able to bring pressure upon Japan to surrender the gains she had made during the World War, because of a combination of three factors. First, the prevailing national temper in America was back of the Government; second, the American navy was in a greatly superior position as compared with that of Japan; and third, America had the support of Great Britain and France. At London fourteen years later Japan was able to defy America and the world. The United States was not ready to take an aggressive stand in favor of the Open Door, we had not maintained our naval strength, and there was no effective support from any other power.

Although Mr. Dulles' book was written before the present "Incident" had spread to all of China and before the sinking of the "Panay" had aroused the feelings of the American people, he could forsee the possibility of agitation for intervention. He discusses the Neutrality Act and its possible effects and then goes on to say:

> "Nevertheless it cannot be categorically stated that our policy in the Far East has become one of complete withdrawal. The doctrine promulgated by Secretary Hay at the opening of the century has signally failed, but it does not follow that such failure is fully accepted by either the American Government or the American people."

Mr. Dulles points out that our continued refusal to recognize Manchukuo, the development of strategically important aerial routes across the Pacific, together with insistence upon a naval superiority which can only be justified by the possible necessity of defending our interests in the Far East serve in part to nullify our previous laissez-faire attitude.

The recent speeches of high Administration officials and members of Congress regarding the necessity of changing the Neutrality Act in order to assist China are but a continuation of the tendency described by Mr. Dulles. It would almost appear that the leaders of the State Department had taken to heart the lesson of the Washington Conference as described by Mr. Dulles and, now that that we are assured that our naval strength is to be maintained, are endeavoring to build up a national temper which will support the Government as it did in 1921-22. Then, if support can also be obtained from Britain and France, America may once more be in a position to intervene effectively in the affairs of the Far East.

Against Intervention

Mr. Dulles obviously does not favor American interving in the Orient and he leaves the impression that we will probably once more do what we have so often down before, make bold statements without implementing them in any way. It should be remembered however, that at no time in the past has Japan challenged America's position in the Far East to quite the same extent as at present. On none of the various occasions in the past, enumerated by Mr. Dulles, have the aims of Japan been made so apparent to the American people, and it is doubtful if at any time, has the general condemnation of Japan's actions by the American people been so strong and so wide-spread as it is today. Perhaps after forty years measures will be taken to make the Open Door more than just a pious hope.

But whatever the future may be, this book is invaluable as

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In the United States Court for China

In the matter of the change of name of: RAYMOND A. KOWALSKI	Cause No. 4348 Special Proceeding No. 2227 NOTICE Field at Shanghai, China this 17th day of August, 1938. WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Raymond A. Kowalski, an American citizen residing in China, has filed his petition in this Court praying for authority to change his name to Raymond A. Kowles.

Any person interested may, on or before September 4, 1938, offer and show to said Court why the said petition should not be granted.

WILLIAM T. COLLINS, Clerk

In the United States Court for China

In the matter of the change of name of: AGNES APPOLUNIA KOWALSKI	Cause No. 4349 Special Proceeding No. 2228 NOTICE Filed at Shanghai, China this 18 day of August, 1938. WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Agnes Appolunia Kowalski, an American citizen residing in China, has filed her petition in this Court praying for authority to change her name to Agnes Appolunia Kowles.

Any person interested may, on or before September 4, 1938 offer and show to said Court why the said petition should not be granted.

WILLIAM T. COLLINS, Clerk
United States Court for China

85-492

a popular guide to the past. Eight pages of bibliographical notes and a list of selected sources given at the book, as well as the Index, made an already good book just that much better and more complete.

A.M.

British Sailor Tears Down Japanese Flag

A British sailor from H.M.S. Decoy was arrested at Tsingtao on August 17 after he had, it is alleged, torn a Japanese flag from a pole in front of a hotel, tramped on it, and spot on it, a Japanese naval spokesman reported in Shanghai.

The sailor was walking in front of the Hiroshima Hotel in Tsingtao at 4.10 o'clock on the afternoon of August 17, the spokesman stated, when he pulled down the Japanese flag, which was displayed on a short pole close to the ground before the hotel. He pulled down the bamboo pole also, threw the flag on the ground, stamped on it and spat on it, the spokesman stated. The sailor then grabbed by the collar a Chinese who was walking near by and made him step on the flag, the officer said.

In connection with the incident at Tsingtao, in which it is alleged that a British naval rating and a Japanese flag were involved, it is learnt from the British naval authorities in Shanghai that, according to their information, the following are the facts of the case:

"It is reported that an incident occurred early on the morning of August 17 between the Japanese military men from a British man-of-war, in Tsingtao. The senior naval officer in Tsingtao reports that a full investigation was held, which showed that a British rating mishandled a Japanese flag and was immediately surrounded by Japanese soldiers. The rating wrote out an apology for his act, which paper was kept by the Japanese officers, and the incident was closed by the Japanese releasing the rating concerned. Subsequently, other British naval ratings who arrival on the scene, but who had nothing to do with the flag incident, were arrested and held in confinement until they were liberated on the arrival of the British Consul."

Major and Battalion Wiped Out

The heroic death of Major Chang Hsi-wen, a Chinese battalion commander, and his men at the battle of Yungtsi (Puchow), the southern terminus of the Tatung-Puchow Railway, in south-western Shansi, is reported by the Chinese. After piercing the defense works of the Chinese right wing forces, the combined force of Japanese infantry, cavalry and artillery, supported by airplane bombers, attacked and occupied Siyao, Wentsun and Wankusze, on Tuesday, the report said. To stem the Japanese advance, a Chinese battalion under major Chang Hsi-wen was rushed to counter-attack the Japanese at Wankusze. After several hours' fighting, the Japanese were routed and Wangkusze recaptured by the Chinese. Continuing their advance, the Chinese engaged in sanguinary fighting with the Japanese at Siyao and Wentsun on August 16. Armed with hand grenades, the Chinese charged the Japanese and resorted repeatedly to hand-to-hand fighting. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Japanese.

At this juncture, the Japanese, reinforced with fresh troops, made an onslaught on the advancing Chinese. Despite the fact that they were greatly outnumbered by the Japanese, Major Chang and his men fought on heroically until the entire battalion was exterminated.

Every Meal a Torture

Man's Misery With Gastric Trouble.

"For three years I suffered severely from gastric trouble and bloodlessness," states Mr. R. J. Scott, of 29, Whitmore Street, Maidstone, England. "I suffered tortures after everything I ate, and often had to get up in the night to take something to ease the pain. At one time I had nothing but soda and milk for a whole week, and frequently had to stay away from work. I was under treatment for a long time, but nothing gave me any permanent relief.

"On the strong recommendation of an old friend I started taking Dr. Williams Pink Pills. The pain gradually lessened, and I grew more cheerful and energetic; in three weeks I was back at work. Now I can eat a square meal and enjoy it, and feel perfectly fit."

Not only for gastric troubles, but for nervous debility, sleeplessness, rheumatism, or any ailment due to poor blood, Dr. Williams Pink Pills are invaluable. The reason is this: these pills create new, rich blood, which brings with it new health, new vigour and strong nerves. Try them now. Of all chemists—but ask for Dr. Williams.